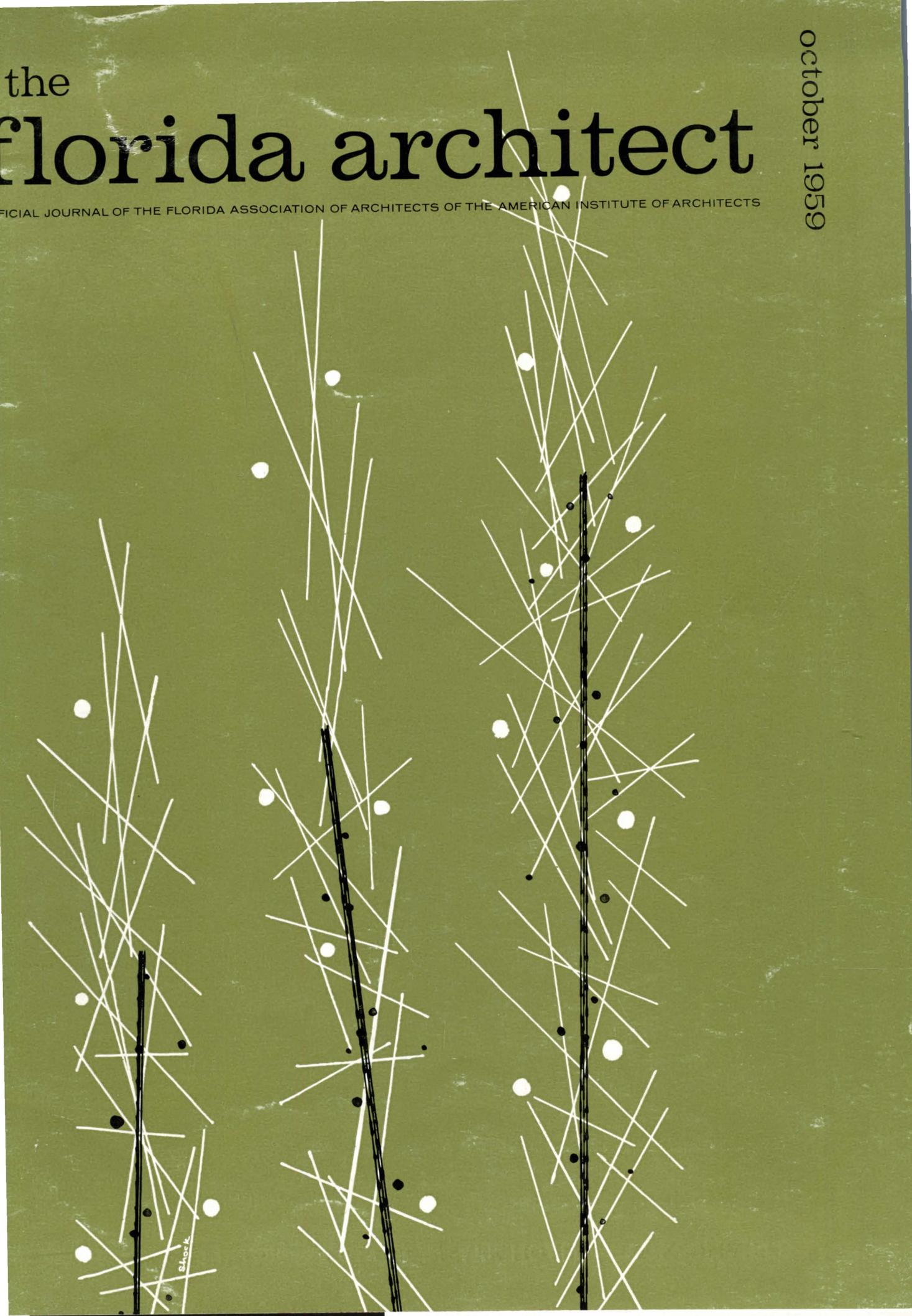
the florida architect

FICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

october 1959



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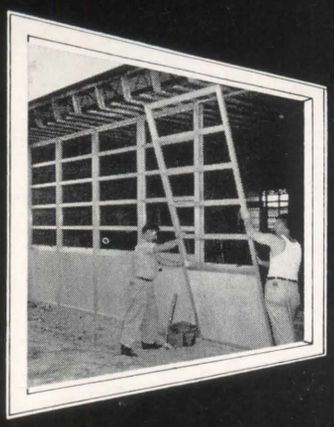

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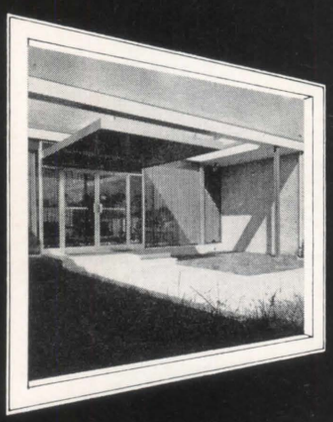

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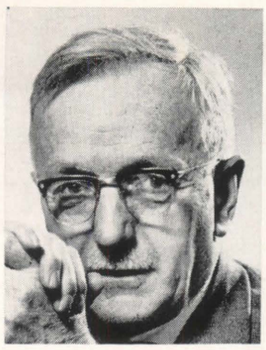
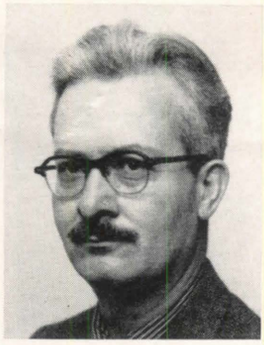
. . . FISHER



. . . HASKELL



. . . KAMPHOEFNER

Convention Program Sparkles With Star-Name Speakers

The Design Omnibus at Jacksonville next month — A Symposium of Creativity—will provide Florida architects and their guests with a three-day program bursting at the seams with able and provocative commentary. An impressive roster of educators, editors, artists and fellow-architects will examine the professional man's creative function as a designer, as a teacher and as a citizen — and in between these three major symposium sessions conventioneers will be entertained by the varied talents of the Jacksonville Council of Arts.

Among the distinguished speakers who will address the FAA's 45th Annual Convention are the following:

Samuel T. Hurst, AIA, Dean, School of Architecture and the Arts, Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Dean Hurst will serve as the keynoter of the Convention at its opening session, Thursday morning, November 12.

Henry L. Kamphoefner, Dean, School of Design, North Carolina State College. Dean Kamphoefner will serve as a member of the panel discussion on "The Architect as a Creative Teacher" on Friday afternoon.

John Fischer, editor-in-chief of *Harper's Magazine*, will speak as a panelist on the Omnibus Session Saturday morning dealing with "The Architect as a Creative Citizen."

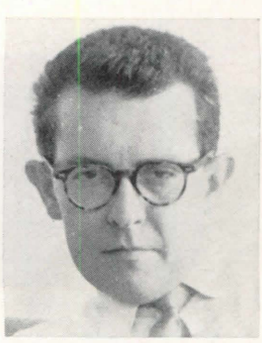
Douglas Haskell, AIA, editor, *Architectural Forum*, will moderate the panel discussion on "The Architect as a Creative Designer," scheduled for Thursday afternoon and containing such outstanding commentators as Garret Eckbo, author, educator and landscape architect; Florence Knoll, famed as the talented director of Knoll Associates; James T. Lendrum, AIA, Head, Department of Architecture, College of Architecture and Fine Arts, U/F; and Herbert H. Swinburne, AIA, member of the award-winning Philadelphia firm of Nolen and Swinburne.

Artists William Pachner and Roy C. Craven, Jr. Mr. Pachner, who heads his own art school in Clearwater and is a recipient of a 1959

(Continued on Page 6)

. . . PACHNER

. . . GOBLE



. . . CRAVEN

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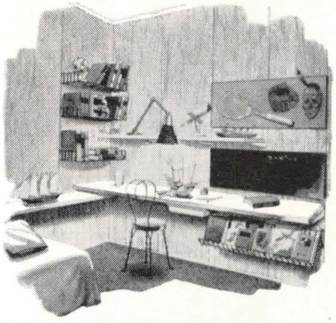
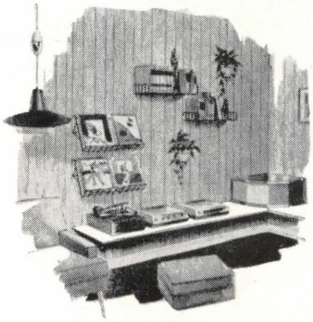
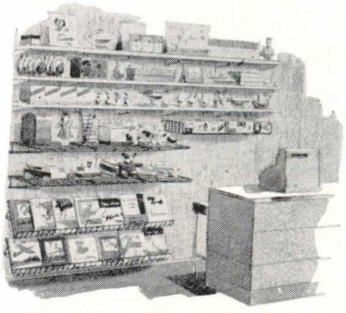


HOMES AND APARTMENTS . . .



IN OFFICES . . .



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A Problem In Churches

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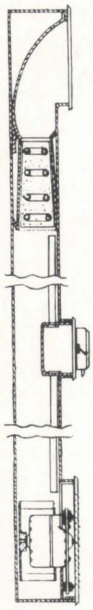

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Convention . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

Ford Foundation Award, a former art director of *Esquire* and a winner of an award from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, will contribute to the discussion of "The Architect as a Creative Citizen" Saturday morning. Mr. Craven, currently an assistant professor of art at the U/F, has exhibited his work widely in the eastern states, has been recipient of various fine arts awards and is one of nine American artists to be included in the American Federation of Arts exhibit "Forecast" which recently toured the country. He will join Dean Kamphoefner in the discussion of "The Architect as a Creative Teacher" as a member of the panel which also includes Paul Heffernan and Dr. Fredrick Holschuh.

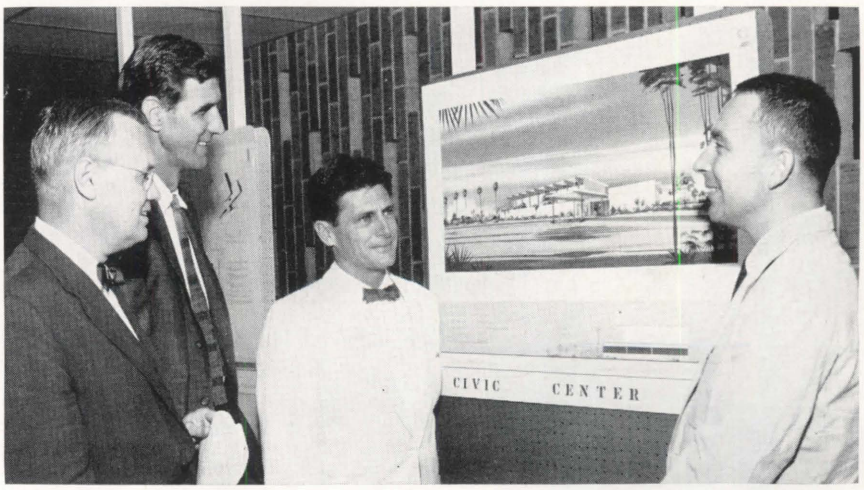
Emerson Goble, editor of *Architectural Record*, will contribute to the discussion of "The Architect as a Creative Citizen" as a member of the panel which will be moderated by Herbert C. Millkey, FAIA, well-known to FAA members as a former director of the AIA's South Atlantic District.

Not by any means least among this roster of distinguished speakers will be one whose dry wit and deadpan delivery has for years convulsed architectural audiences in all sections of the country. Roger Allen, FAIA, joy of toastmasters and dean of the delayed punch-line, will regale his convention banquet audience on Friday evening after a convention commentary by John Noble Richards, FAIA, President of the Institute.

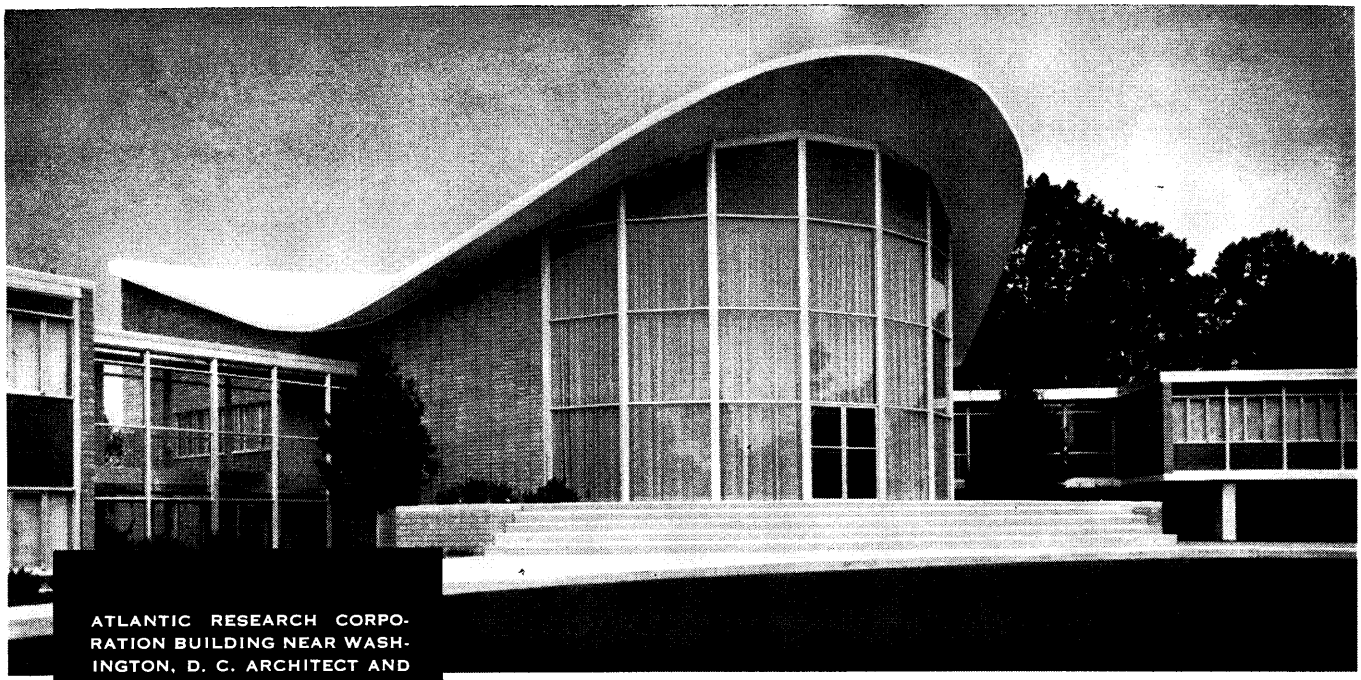
At other dinner and luncheon meetings the entertainment will be in the hands of the Jacksonville Council of Arts. Details of it have not been released; but the convention committee has promised a parade of top-flight talent at luncheon on Thursday and Friday and at the traditional Product Exhibit Award dinner on Thusrday.

This year more than usual emphasis is being placed on the exhibit of architectural and student work. The convention committee of the Jacksonville Chapter, the 1959 Convention hosts, has already issued information and entry slips for the exhibit; and this is a reminder that all entry slips and exhibit fees must be in the hands of the committee by October 30. All exhibits must be received at Convention headquarters by November 9.

Room reservation and pre-registration forms are scheduled for distribution early this month. Since the convention committee anticipates a heavy response all FAA members are urged to fill in and return both forms as soon as possible after receiving them. Accommodations at the Robert Meyer Hotel in Jacksonville, 1959 Convention Headquarters, are, of course, limited; and advance reservations will necessarily be assigned on a first-come-first-served basis.



Winner of an approved AIA competition for a new civic center for Pompano Beach was J. Patrick Lynch, whose design was selected by a three-man jury from the South Florida Chapter from among the six submitted. Shown here at the judging which took place last month in the Dupont Plaza Center's Buildorama are, left to right, T. Trip Russell, Charles R. Abele, Alfred B. Parker, FAIA, and John Evans. Evans, president of the Broward County Chapter, acted as professional advisor for the competition.



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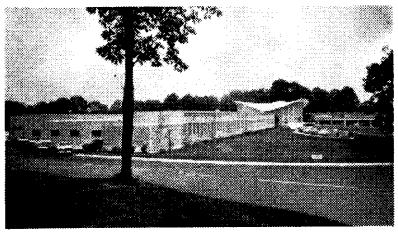
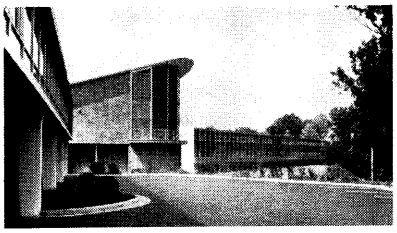
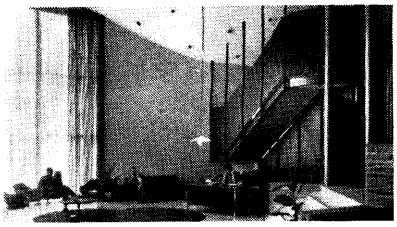


OVER-ALL VIEW OF FRONT ELEVATION SHOWING DRAMATIC ENTRANCE.



CENTER SECTION AND WEST WING AS SEEN FROM THE REAR.



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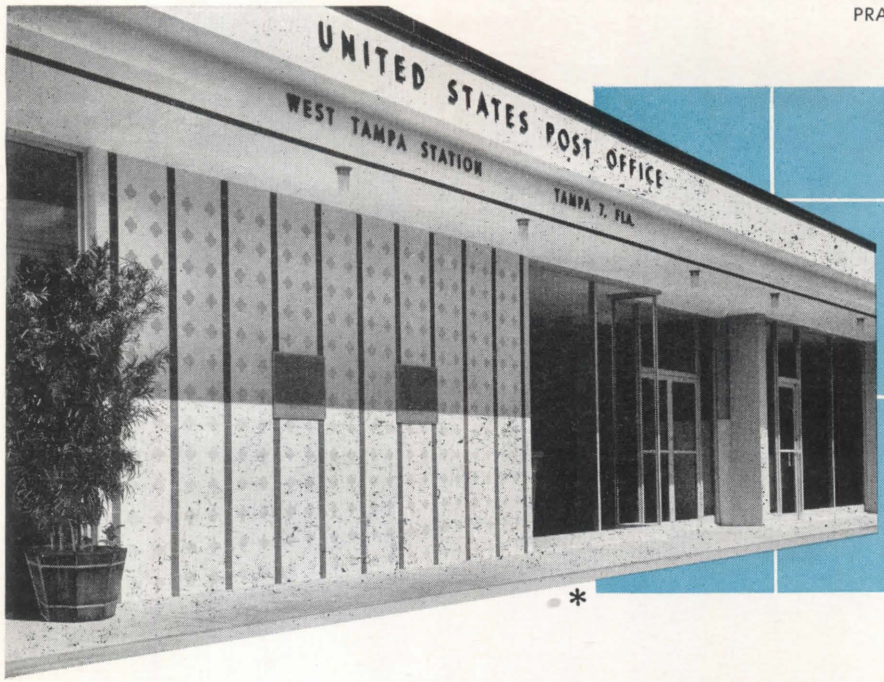

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Message from The President . . .

Are We Spinning Invisible Cloth?

By JOHN STETSON, AIA,
President
Florida Association of Architects

Many years ago, in a land far across the sea, lived a king, a vain and wealthy man long weary of mundane living. He became quickly bored with everything his artisans created. One day his master tailors were called before him and ordered to weave material more fabulous than any ever created, then to fashion a completely new attire for the King, more beautiful than any heretofore tailored. You may recall that they sold the king and just about everyone else on absolutely nothing. The King donned nothing but imagination and rode forth to parade before his subjects, barer than the top of Khrushchev's head. Finally a small lad exclaimed: "Oh look at the king! He hasn't any clothes on!" Unfortunately he was right, probably equally as correct as a professional man who gave me the idea for this article.

Our profession, while not weaving invisible garments, is rapidly outdistancing the buying public in designing structures too often not understood, and certainly too often disliked by those to whom we look for our daily recompense. We seem to be divided into three groups; the largest being those who just want to make a living, but whose creative ability too often is lost in invisibility. A second group is composed of conservative men more than able in their professional abilities, but reluctant to bridge the gap from the classics to the contemporary. The third group, mostly younger men, are almost blind to all design not completely contemporary. Like the creators of the Chrysler and Dodge automobiles of 1934, they are years ahead of their time.

JOHN Q. BUYER is a lot like the child of the fairy tale, particularly MR. AND MRS. HOME BUYER. While architectural magazines and competitions hail the ultra-contemporary, Mr. Buyer, being unaware of these creative jewels, goes out and buys Bastardian Colonial, French Provincial and even Javanese. While educators and editors sing the praises of "machinistic functional form", Mrs. Buyer eagerly seeks out the cute little cottage with the corner cupboard, picket fence and green shutters, furnishing it with AUNT BESSIE'S New England Colonial breakfast set, GRANDMA LEE'S Southern Delta living room suite, and AUNT TESSIE'S Louis XV bedroom set. She loads the mantle down with everything from an old Ming vase to GRANDPA SNAZZIE'S shaving mug. The floor is probably covered with hook rugs, Turkish rugs and a bearskin Pop shot while on duty at Attu.

Why has the architect lost out to merchant builders, plan services, prefabs, plan books, etc.? I may be wrong, but I, too, am inclined to feel that we've spun too much of that invisible cloth. A case in point: Several years ago one of our most brilliant young contemporaries set up shop in a southern city. His production of anything architectural brought additional awards. Just about everything he designed was published, not once, but often. He literally became an idol to young designers and students. One thing proved his undoing. Mrs. Buyer didn't read architectural magazines, or judge architectural competitions. Even the people who bought his creations tired quickly. Today they are very nearly unwanted, and our friend admits he could not make a living at his practice.

The smart developer has long since learned, like the Paris female clothing designer — feature a radical design to get the public to look at your offerings, but have plenty of the more conservative styles available for them to buy. He who refuses to acknowledge this fact can find success only if he is an exceptional salesman and is gifted with creative genius approaching F.L.W.

Where are we heading? Are we designing for each other? Is it possible that in the foreseeable future we will design ourselves out of business? It seems to be the concensus of opinion that public acceptance is definitely not keeping pace with architectural creation, particularly in the field of home design. What are we doing about it? Mostly complaining that the public is stupid and cannot recognize good design.

That may be. Revolutionary trends are slow to be accepted. To expect the average citizen to understand some of our designs, we must educate him in that form of art appreciation. If he has always lived in a cluttered New England Saltbox, don't expect him to feel anything but naked in a cubic or angular, glass-walled, simple

(Continued on Page 30)

A kitchen at home in apartments!

Apartment kitchen of Mr. and Mrs. J. Aikens Miller at "The Four Seasons," new residential hotel in Fort Lauderdale.

Preference for Mutschler "design original" kitchens is not confined to builders and owners of individual dwellings. For apartments, too, they are the obvious choice. All homemakers are quick to recognize the value of Mutschler's many exclusive features, the superb cabinetwork in both natural-grain finishes and decorator colors . . . and the Mutschler planning services that fit the kitchen to personal operational patterns. Consulting services of Mutschler kitchen specialists are available without cost to architects and builders. For complete information, mail coupon.

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Seven Sound Suggestions . . .

How To Increase Your Income...

A condensed report of conclusions made during the second panel discussion of the August Office Practice Seminar

Among the most provocative of the panel discussions which made up the Office Practice Seminar held in Palm Beach on August 7 was that on the subject of "How to Increase Your Income." Though some of the 70-odd people who attended the session were seasoned practitioners, most were young architects who had practiced independently for less than five years and maintained offices employing not more than three draftsmen. It was for this category of FAA membership that the Office Practice Seminar had been primarily developed. And the aftermath of enthusiasm for seminar results indicated that both participants and audience gained real value from all meetings and would welcome future programs of a similarly constructive character.

This morning session was moderated by HILLIARD T. SMITH, a past-president of the Palm Beach Chapter. Panelists included EDGAR S. WORTMAN, Lake Worth, past-president of the FAA; IRVIN KORACH, Miami Beach, past-president of the Florida South Chapter; ROBERT H. LEVISON, president of the Florida Central Chapter, FAA Vice-president and chairman of the FAA Office Practice Committee, and JAMES L. DEEN, FAA director from the Florida South Chapter.

In outlining the subject of the meeting, Moderator Smith listed three topics: Increasing the volume of office business; increasing the efficiency of the office, and what to do about taxes. The time ran out before the last topic even came up for discussion and most of the session concerned the first one. Much of the commentary was general, for the program was informal with much give-and-take conversation. But out of it came a number of specific points — all based on the varied experiences of those present — which stood out as signs along the road to improved professional practice.

On increasing business — consensus of the panel was that no specific formula existed to accomplish this. First point made was that *business grows in proportion to the degree the architect accepts responsibility.*

"Clients will eventually select you," said one panelist. "And you have to accept the responsibility for serving them instead of your own individual whims. The profession of architecture is for everybody. And if you are going to practice it you have to accept the responsibility of all its varied facets.

"One way to increase your income is to increase your knowledge of your clients needs and problems — specifically and in general. How do things work? How does a small factory operate? What's the basis for an appraisal and how is an appraisal developed? What's a good report— and how do you write one and use it to serve your client's interests? You can control the application of pure design. But your knowledge of other things and how they work is probably the measure of how much you'll be able to apply it."

A second point concerned *ways of expanding contacts.* Community service was emphasized as one means— work on governmental boards, membership in civic or service clubs, in churches and in country clubs. This will help you learn about people and affairs — and it will also let people know about you and the profession you represent. Also, it provides opportunity to "sell" good architecture through selling yourself as well as the scope, abilities and values of your profession.

A third point of agreement was, *don't turn away the small client.* And a corollary to this admonition was another to *charge for your services, however minor.* The small job can be bread upon the waters on three counts: first, by accepting the small-job client, you probably will make a convert to the cause of architecture as a profession; second, if you do his small job well, you will have made a friend who will tell others of his experience; and, third, in every small-job commission lies the germ of the big project of the future.

The service-fee is proportionately excellent relative to small jobs. Advice on the proper design of a fireplace, for example, may involve only $10. But in terms of time, this may be the equivalent of $50 per hour — in addition to the fact that your advice has helped a member of your community, has probably made a friend and may have laid the foundation for a very worthwhile future project.

The discussion placed heavy emphasis on *increasing the quality of office work.* This has meaning in depth. Not only the quality of architectural design is involved or the excellence of the drawings and specifications issued by your office. The quality of service is equally important. Clients are entitled to something tangible — like adherence to deadlines, promptness at appointments, accurate job accounting, the rendering of inspection reports — in addition to good design and good working drawings and specifications. Though it was conceded that quality of work and services might be primarily an indirect method of increasing the office volume, it was generally recognized as a prime essential to the success of any architect's office. Said one seminar participant:

"When fellows complain to me that they can't get full fees, I say 'Show me a typical set of your plans.' Then it's easy to see the reason. The drawings are too meagre, the specifications too often a mere outline. Both leave too much to the contrac-

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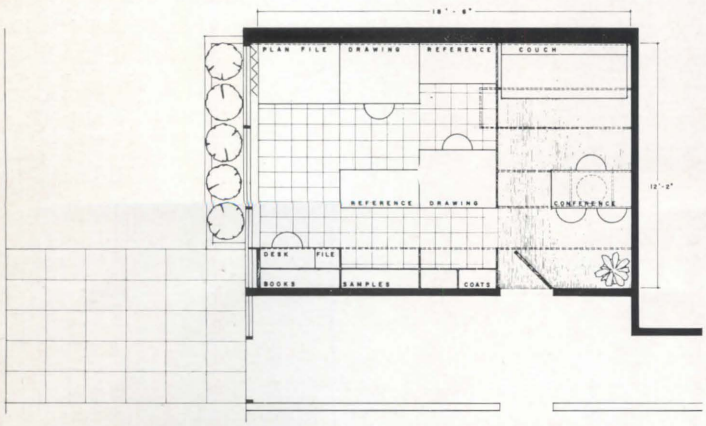
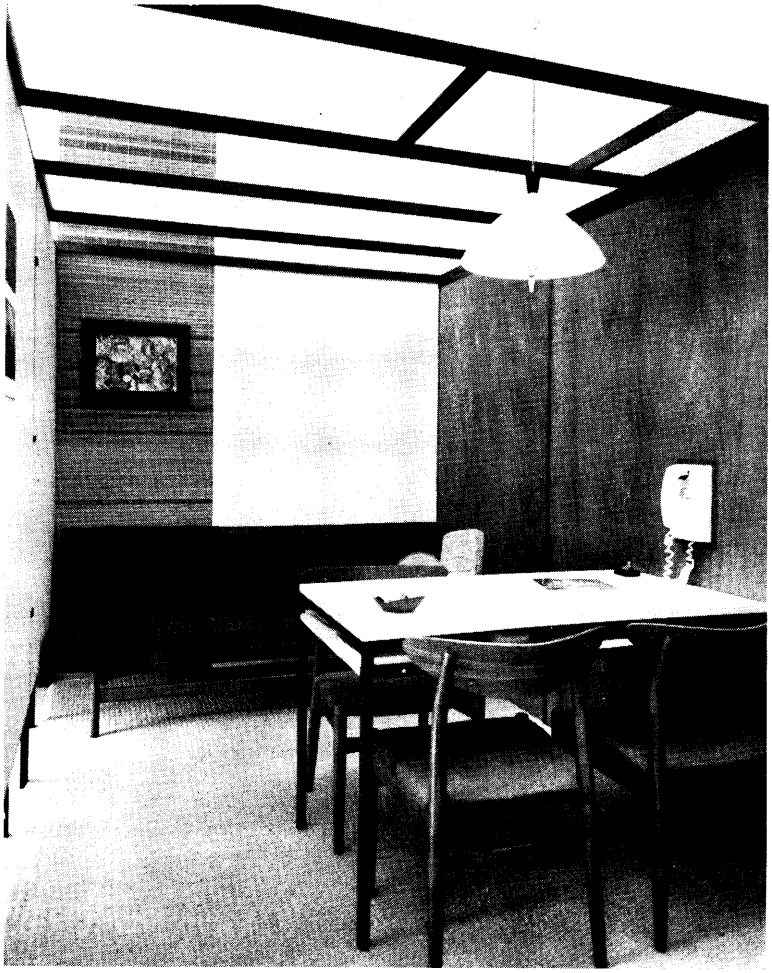
A Cubicle for Concentration . . .

Office of Howard M. Dunn, AIA, Designed by Howard M. Dunn, Architect



In 223 square feet careful planning has made room for a client reception and conference room, supplies, plan files, samples, a secretarial desk and two drafting tables.

This little office, fronting on Miami's heavily-traveled Brickell Avenue, is living proof that a small space can be equally as effective a professional P/R tool as a large one — and that even a quiet and capsule demonstration of ingenuity in planning and design can often win a client more handily than claims and clamor . . . . The open character of this office was deliberate. The architect visioned his working home as a sort of total display — concealed by an ingeniously contrived sliding plastic screen only when the western sun takes over — and thus a means for letting the passing public see how an architect works. Only the client-conference area is normally hidden from the street by a door-height divider which acts in both client area and drafting room as a display panel . . . . Space was utilized here almost as meticulously as in the cabin of a cruiser. One wall is lined with storage cabinets closed with flush panel accordion doors, fitted with spring-actuated hardware and magnetic catches to keep them neatly aligned. Drawing desks have built-in drawers for drafting supplies. Fiber wastebaskets are suspended from the inch-square tubular steel framing of the desks and tables. And a prevailing office rule is that spic-and-span order prevails at all time. Thus, working or empty this little office is always an architectural show-case . . . .



Photos by Norman Trigg

Opposite page, the street front, with the plactic yellow screen closed at the left-hand edge. The design below the architect's name is a Chinese good-luck symbol, now used as an identifying mark on drawings . . . Above, right, is the client-conference space —the width of a comfortable sofa bench and paneled on two sides with walnut-stained sumara plywood. Plaster here is painted a pale yellow; the carpet is tan; and the table is white formica, fitted to the same sort of black-painted steel-tube frames are are used for drafting room tables. Trim is solid walnut. . . . Right, a close-up of the storage wall showing how cabinets are fitted behind the folding doors.

Office and Job Forms . . .

Forms presented this month, as an outcome of the *FAA Office Practice Seminar* held in Palm Beach August 7, are office forms. The ones on this and the opposite page are actually part of the same form which was originally developed for reproduction on a legal-size sheet. Here it has been split into two parts, one, on this page, relating to general space requirements and that on the opposite page relating to items of construction and equipment.

It is suggested that for office convenience, these two forms be reproduced on the front and back of a standard, 8½ by 11-inch sheet. The one below might well be used under the name and address of the office on the face of the sheet, providing space below it for additional client's notes as needed. That on the opposite page would then complete this requirement checklist on the back of the sheet.

A form such as this can be particularly helpful in clarifying client ideas and needs in confirmation of preliminary conferences and thus provide some realistic basis for development of preliminary sketches. It is, of course, primarily useful for the architect with a residential practice. But in general character and scope of information it could easily be adapted or expanded to serve informational needs relative to other building types. The original form was developed for use in the office of JOHN STETSON, Palm Beach. The form on page 16 can be used with a wide variety of remodeling jobs. It was developed for a specific type of project, but can be easily adapted to special needs of many offices.

Both forms may be reproduced for office use on letter-size sheets by the inexpensive photo-lith or multi-lith process. Processing should follow the suggestions relative to placement noted on page 21 of the September issue of *The Florida Architect*.

REQUIREMENT CHECK LIST

OWNER _____ **Present Address** _____

Site Location _____ **Size** _____

Orientation _____ **Terrain** _____

Occupants _____ **Budget** _____

Other _____

ROOMS	SIZE	FLOOR	WALLS	CEILING	OTHER
Living Room					
Dining Room					
Kitchen					
Pantry and/or Bar					
Service and Laundry					
Study					
Powder Room					
Master Bed Room					
Other Bed Rooms					
Bath No. 1					
Bath No. 2					
Dressing Room					
Closets					
Storage					
Garage or Car Port					
Other					

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

Exterior Walls	Sash
Floors	Roof

CONCRETE, CEMENT AND MASONRY

Footings	Sidewalks
Foundation Walls	Driveway
Walls	Fireplace
Patio Walls	Patio Paving

CARPENTRY

Siding	Insulation
Sheathing	Floors
Felt	Base
Cornice	
Interior Wood Walls	

MILLWORK

Doors	Bed Rm. Cabs.
Screens	Kit. Cabs.
Glass	Stairs
Woodwork	

TILEWORK AND SPECIAL FLOORS

Floors	Tub
Wainscot	Shower
Soap dish, Towel bar, etc.	Stools
	Kit. Cab. Tops

PLUMBING

Toilets	Washer
Lavatories	Dishwasher
Tubs	Septic Tank
Showers	Water Heater
Sink	

ELECTRICAL

Range	Water Heater	Phones
Refrigerator	Washer	Door Bell
Vent. Fan	Dishwasher	Fixture Alw.
Flood Lights		Lighting

TABULATION OF BIDS

JOB _____ JOB. NO. _____

ADDRESS _____ DATE _____

General Contractor					
Base Bid					
Time					
Renv. plast - mas/sy					
Excv. soil per cy					
Mass Conc per cy					
Forms per sf					
Plast bond per sy					
2 coat plast per sy					
3 in. tile part/sf					
3 coat paint plast/sy					
Alternate No. 1 deduct add					
Alternate No. 2 deduct add					
Alternate No. 3 deduct add					
Heating and Plumbing Contr.					
Base Bid					
Alternate No. 1P deduct add					
Alternate No. 2P deduct add					
Electrical Wiring Contr.					
Base Bid					
Linoleum Contract					
Base Bid					
Library Equipment Contractors					
Base Bid					
Alternate No. 1 deduct add					
Alternate No. 2 deduct add					

Increase Your Income . . .

(Continued from Page 11)

tor's guess. He will talk about the kind of job you do; the job will cost too much because of contingency fees; and eventually the client will be lost because he wasn't given the service and competence he had a right to expect. Work like that not only isn't worth a full fee, it's not worth a recommendation on the next job."

Related to this matter of work competency was the matter of *associating with the experts.*

"Too many architects feel they are experts in every field of practice," declared one panelist. "Actually they can't be: things are too specialized now. If your client wants a shopping center or a supermarket, and you've never done any, give him the expert knowledge he should have by associating with a firm who knows all the details. Lean on the experience of your fellow-practitioners. They won't gouge you — and you'll learn plenty from the association. Also, you will have avoided perpetrating a sorry set of drawings and a mal-functioning result to the betterment of all concerned and the profession in general."

Finally the discussion turned to the matter of *related services* as one means for broadening the scope of practice and increasing the volume of office work. Fields of related services mentioned included feasibility reports, engineering activities, industrial and interior designing and landscape architecture. Commentary was varied; but the consensus of opinion was to the effect that a practical decision on this matter was up to the individual concerned. One participant framed it this way:

"We're basically a design profession, and if we're qualified to do anything at all, we're more qualified to delve into the various facets of design than we are to make reports on financial or legal matters. We should be able to design anything we want to — whether interiors, or furniture or landscapes or even automobiles. But to do so we must broaden our educational base. Choice of the design field is up to the individual. But he must know what his goal is; and he must drive straight to it. The danger is that young architects may confuse a financial goal with a philosophical or design objective. Too many are falling prey to money-making propositions."

"The criterion of your practice is the service you render," declared another seminar participant. "If you render service, you've done architecture."

From an experienced member of a successful firm came some words of warning:

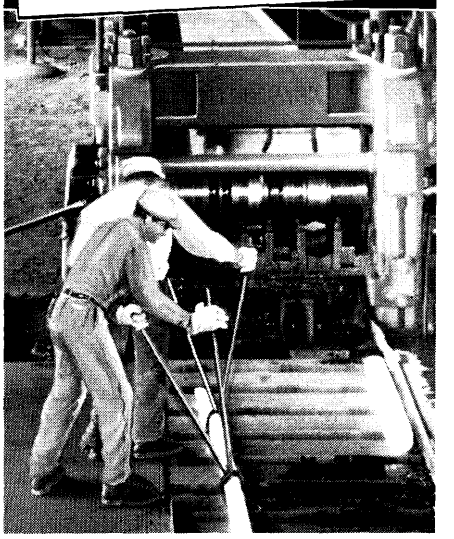
"There are so many things to do in our profession, so many opportunities in such broad fields, that we must start thinking about limiting, instead of broadening, our field of activity. All these facets of related services can probably be done within the scope of our professional practice. But we must necessarily limit ourselves to doing those things we can do well. Otherwise we may be sacrificing what really should be the major part of our practice — the development of architecture through the designing of buildings."

The session barely touched on the subject of *increasing office efficiency* as far as any detailed discussion was concerned. Some suggestions were offered; and the subject of modular coordination was introduced as a topic for possible future discussion in line with this general subject. Matters of saving costs through saving time drew this observation from one panelist:

"All architectural offices, large or small, use the same basic mechanics," he said. "And here both time and money can be saved. If your office overhead rate is $4.00 per hour, for example, five minutes amounts to eighty cents. How long does it take to letter a title block — or even use a rubber stamp for the same purpose? For five cents each you can buy title-block decals — and in our office their use saves exactly 20 cents per sheet of the time of our fastest man.

"This, of course, is a small point. But small points like that add up in terms of a better, less costly operation. How many sheets of stationery, for example, does your secretary throw away? Is your wife helping you in your business — or are you paying a maid more than you'd pay a good secretary? Those are the things which can count up. Sit down and examine your office operation along such lines and you can probably increase your efficiency — which means reduce costs also — about forty percent in one week."

SERVICE in STEEL



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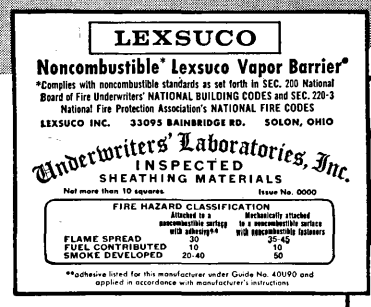
IMPORTANT NEWS
for Architects
and Specifiers

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES *Test and Accept* LEXSUCO ROOF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

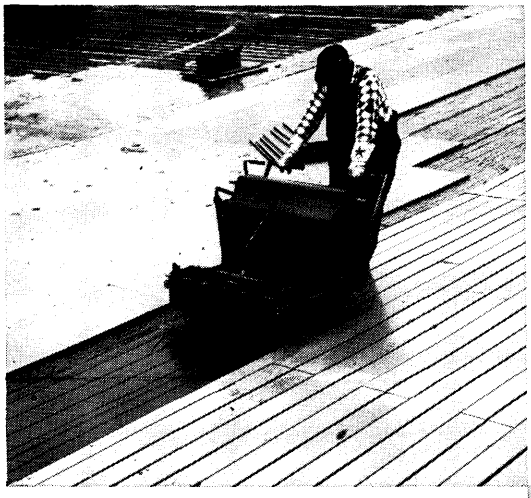


Underwriters' Labels will now identify the Lexsuco Vapor Barrier and Lexsuco Adhesive R907T. These products are the only ones of their kind to bear this well known label.

Noncombustible Standard met by Lexsuco Vapor Barrier and Lexsuco Adhesive R907T. Underwriters' Label granted.

● Underwriters' Laboratories, for the first time, has tested and accepted a roof vapor barrier and adhesive. Extensive tests proved that the Lexsuco Vapor Barrier and Lexsuco Adhesive R907T meet the noncombustible standards established by the National Fire Protection Association and the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

COMPARE THESE TIME- AND MONEY-SAVING ADVANTAGES:



Get a fire-retardent roof fast! Lexsuco mechanical applicator performs three operations on one pass—applies noncumbustible Lexsuco Adhesive R907T to underside of Lexsuco Vapor Barrier and puts ribbons of adhesive on top of the vapor barrier to secure the insulation.

Assured Fire Protection. With or without a vapor barrier, the Lexsuco system completely eliminates combustible asphaltic materials between the roof deck and roof insulation. When you specify Lexsuco Adhesive R907T with the Lexsuco Vapor Barrier, or the adhesive only, over metal roof deck, you get assured building fire protection.

More for Your Roofing Dollar. Lexsuco products give you far more value for the money you invest. When you put Lexsuco products in your base specifications, subject to competitive bidding, you pay little or *no* more for the extra protection and value of these noncombustible materials than you would for combustible materials.

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BY-LAWS

FOR THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

Certain revisions to the FAA By-Laws as approved at the 1958 FAA Convention have been proposed for consideration at the 1959 FAA Convention. These revisions are shown here in italics. Proposed deletions in certain sections of the 1958 By-Laws are indicated by a series of asterisks. Copies of the 1958 By-Laws have been forwarded to presidents and secretaries of all Florida AIA Chapters as a basis for comparative study and will also be made available for use by Chapter memberships at the 1959 FAA Convention.

ARTICLE I.—NAME OF SOCIETY

SECTION 1

(A) The NAME of this organization shall be the "FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, *INC.*," hereinafter referred to as the "Association," which is a non-profit incorporated State organization duly chartered by the American Institute of Architects and the State of Florida.

(B) Application of terms. All reference in the By-Laws to *"Charter" shall refer to Articles of Incorporation; and references to* "Association," "board," "committee," "officer," "members," "meeting," or other similar designations shall pertain or refer to the Florida Association of Architects of The American Institute of Architects, Inc.

ARTICLE II.—THE OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION SHALL BE

SECTION 1

(A) To unite the Architectural profession within the State of Florida to promote and forward the objects of the American Institute of Architects.

(B) To stimulate and encourage continual improvement within the profession, cooperate with other professions, promote and participate in the matters of general public welfare, and represent and act for the architectural profession in the State.

(C) To promote educational and public relation programs for the advancement of the profession.

ARTICLE III.—ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1

The Association shall be a non-profit organization composed of members of classifications and with qualifications, dues, and privileges as set forth in these Articles.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1

(A) The Association shall consist of all corporate members and all associate members of all Florida Chapters of The American Institute of Architects. Every registered architect in the State of Florida is assigned to the jurisdiction of the Chapter of the American Institute of Architects which covers the area in which he practices or resides.

(B) A corporate member shall be defined for use throughout this document to be a bonafide member in good standing of the American Institute of Architects. A corporate member shall have all of the rights, privileges and obligations embodied in full membership including the right to vote, hold office and represent the Association as a delegate or otherwise.

An Associate member shall be defined for use throughout these By-Laws as any other classification of Chapter membership recognized by the Institute, including Unassigned Corporate members, members Emeritus and Associates.

Student Associates shall consist of under graduate and graduate students in Architecture in Colleges and Schools of Architecture in the State of Florida who are members of a Student Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

(C) The Association may sponsor Student Associate Branches in Colleges and Schools of Architecture in the State of Florida as may be recognized by the Association.

Student Associate Branches may function under the sponsorship of Chapters or under the direct sponsorship of the Association. When they function under Chapters, their relationship to the Association shall be through the sponsoring Chapter. When they function directly under the Association, their relationship shall be directly with the Board of Directors of the Association who shall be authorized to approve the Constitution and By-Laws under which the Student Associate Branch operates.

RETIRED MEMBERS

(D) A member who ceases to practice architecture as a gainful occupation and further ceases all other gainful occupation shall be eligible for "Retired Membership."

OTHER TYPES OF MEMBERSHIP

(E) Other types of memberships may be created as the necessity arises in accordance with American Institute of Architects chapter By-Laws.

SECTION 2

Corporate and Associate members of the Chapters in North Florida shall constitute the North Florida District of the Association, those in Central Florida shall constitute the Central Florida District, and those in South Florida shall constitute the South Florida District. Student members of the Student Chapters shall constitute the Student District of the Association.

The Districts shall include the counties in the State of Florida as follows:

North Florida District: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Columbia, Gilchrist, Levy, Baker, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Marion, Putnam, Clay, Duval, Nassau, St. Johns.

Central Florida District: Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Manatee, Sarasota, Sumter, Polk, Hardee, DeSoto, Highlands, Lake, Volusia, Seminole, Orange, Osceola, Brevard, Flagler, Lee, Charlotte.

South Florida District: Indian River, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, Martin, Glades, Hendry, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, Monroe, Collier.

SECTION 3

Each year the Association shall promote Corporate or Associate membership in The American Institute of Architects for all Registered Architects in Florida who are not then Corporate or Associate Members. Applications, as received, shall be referred for action to the respective Chapter to which the applicant would be assigned.

SECTION 4

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP: Any person of good character who is in sympathy with the objects of this Association and who has rendered meritorious service to it or the profession of architecture or its allied arts, shall be eligible for Honorary Membership, without the right to vote.

SECTION 5

The Secretary of each Florida Chapter *and of each Student Chapter in Florida* of the American Institute of Architects shall file with the Secretary of the Association the names *of all members* in good standing at the beginning of each fiscal year *or semester* and shall keep said list up-to-date at all times. The Association shall issue to all persons, who have been thus certified, cards indicating their membership in the Association.

SECTION 6

The grant to and the exercise and use by a member of each and every right and privilege granted by the Charter and By-Laws shall be conditioned upon the professional conduct and by payment of Association and Chapter dues of the member in his Chapter.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

SECTION 1

(A) The Officers of the Association shall be a President; *President-Elect;* Vice-Presidents, one from each District; Secretary; Treasurer; *and the immediate Past President of the Association.* All elective officers shall be corporate members of the Institute. Officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Association by a majority vote of the *accredited delegates present and voting* at said meeting.

(B) All Officers with the exception of the Vice-Presidents shall be elected for terms of one year. No officer shall be eligible for re-election to succeed himself more than once, except the Secretary or Treasurer, who may not hold office longer than two consecutive years, unless so voted by a two-thirds ballot vote at the annual Convention.

(C) Beginning in 1955, one Vice-President shall be elected for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of three years. Thereafter, one Vice-President shall be elected each year for a term of three years. The Vice-Presidents, one from each district shall be designated First Vice-President, Second Vice-President and Third Vice-President, as such relative to seniority of service, by ballot at the Annual Meeting.

(D) Only such members as have been officers or members of the Board for at least one year shall be eligible for the office of President *or President-Elect.*

(E) Any and all officers shall hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified. If a vacancy occurs in any office of the Association, other than the expiration of the term of office, then such vacancy shall be filled *as set forth in the Charter.*

(F) Officers of the Association shall take office at the beginning of the fiscal year.

SECTION 2

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board, shall exercise general supervision of its affairs, and shall perform all the usual duties that are required to be performed by him by law and by the Charter and By-Laws, incidental to his office.

SECTION 3

(A) *The President-Elect ranks the Vice-Presidents and shall, in the absence of the President, preside and perform all the duties imposed upon the President.*

(B) *The President-Elect shall have supervision of all committees.*

SECTION 4

Under the direction of the President, each Vice-President shall exercise general supervision of the affairs of his District. The Vice-Presidents in their order of election shall, in the absence of the President, *and President-Elect,* preside and perform all the duties imposed upon the President.

SECTION 5—THE SECRETARY

(A) The Secretary shall be an administrative officer of this Association. He shall act as its recording and its corresponding secretary and as secretary of meetings of this Association and of the Board of Directors. He shall have custody of and shall safeguard and keep in good order all property of this Association, except such thereof that is placed under the charge of the Treasurer. He shall issue all notices of this Association, keep its membership rolls, sign all instruments and matters that require the attest or approval of this Association, except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws; keep its seal, and affix it on such instruments as require it, prepare the reports of the Board of Directors and this Association, in collaboration with the President, have charge of all matters pertaining to the meetings of this Association and perform all duties usual and incidental to his office.

(B) The Secretary may delegate to an assistant secretary the actual performance of any or all of his duties as recording or as corresponding secretary, but he shall not delegate his responsibility for the property of this Association, or the affixing of the seal of this Association, or the making of any attestation or certification required to be given by him, or the signing of any document requiring his signature.

SECTION 6—THE TREASURER

(A) The Treasurer shall be an administrative officer of this Association. He shall have charge and shall exercise general supervision of its financial affairs and keep the records and books of account thereof. He shall assist the Budget Committee to prepare the budget, collect amounts due this Association, and receipt for and have the custody of its funds and monies and make all disbursements thereof. He shall have custody of its securities and of its instruments and papers involving finances and financial commitments. He shall conduct the correspondence relating to his office and perform all duties usual and incidental to his office.

(B) The Treasurer shall make a written report to each annual meeting of this Association and a written report at each meeting of the Board of Directors. Each of said reports shall set forth the financial condition of this Association, the state of its budget and appropriations at the date of the report, and its income and expenditures for the period of the report, and the treasurer's recommendations on matters relating to the finances and general welfare of this Association.

(C) The Treasurer shall not authorize any person to sign any order, statement, agreement, check or other financial instrument of this Association that requires his signature, unless such delegation is expressly permitted in these By-Laws.

(D) When a new treasurer takes office the retiring treasurer shall turn over to his successor a copy of the closing financial statement and audit of the treasury, all the records and books of account, and all monies, securities, and other valuable items and papers belonging to this Association that are in his custody and possession. The incoming treasurer shall check the same, and if found correct, shall give to the retiring treasurer his receipt therefor and a complete release of the retiring treasurer from any liability thereafter with respect thereto.

(E) The Treasurer, personally, shall not be liable for any loss of money or funds of this Association or for any decrease in the capital, surplus, income or

reserve of any fund or account resulting from any of his acts performed in good faith in conducting the usual business of his office.

ARTICLE VI.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SECTION 1—MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(A) The membership of the Board of Directors shall consist of the same officers, with the same terms of office, as of the Association * * * * and one or more Directors elected from each Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architects as provided in these articles. Directors shall be Corporate Members of The American Institute of Architects. The Director of the Florida *District* A.I.A. shall be Director-*at-Large*.

(B) The Directors, one or more from each corporate Chapter as provided in Article VI, shall be elected by each Chapter at its Annual Meeting. An Alternate Director, one for each Director, shall be elected by each Chapter at its Annual Meeting to function for the Director in case of his inability to serve. Each Chapter having up to 19 Institute members shall have one Director; each chapter having from 20 to 59 Institute members shall have two Directors; and each chapter having 60 or more Institute members shall have three Directors. Institute membership shall be determined by the current membership roster of the Institute.

(C) The University of Florida Student Chapter shall be represented on the Board by a Student Representative whose duty it shall be to maintain liaison between the Association and the Student Chapter.

(D) Upon the effective date Florida becomes a regional district of the Institute, the office of *the* director for the Florida district shall be created and the *district* director shall take office in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Institute By-Laws of the American Institute of Architects then in effect.

SECTION 2—AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD

The Board shall be vested with the authority to manage, direct, control, conduct and administer the property, affairs and business of the Association, and in the interim between Annual Conventions, within the appropriations made therefor, put into effect all general policies, directions and instructions adopted at a meeting of the Association, to issue and mail such bulletins and publications to its members and others as it deems expedient, and shall establish and adopt rules and regulations, supplementing but not in conflict with the Charter and these By-Laws, to govern the use of the property, name, initials, symbol and insignia of the Association, to govern the affairs and business of the Association. Each director (and alternate director in the absence of the director) shall convey to the Chapter which he represents all decisions and actions of the Board and shall convey to the Board the actions and requests of the Chapter he represents.

SECTION 3—VACANCIES ON THE BOARD

Vacancy of a Director on the Board shall be filled *as set forth in the Charter.*

SECTION 4

(A) Regular meeting of the Board: The Board shall hold at least four regular meetings each year and shall fix the time and place of its meetings. One meeting shall be held immediately prior to the opening of the Annual Convention of the Association and one meeting within thirty days after the beginning of the fiscal year following the adjournment of said convention. Ten members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and all decisions shall be rendered by concurring vote of not less than the majority of its total membership present, unless otherwise required by these By-Laws.

(B) Special Meetings of the Board: A Special Meeting of the Board may be called by the President, or on the written request of a majority of the Officers of the Association, or of six members of the Board, at time and place so designated by Party or Parties who called the meeting.

(C) Notices and Minutes: A notice of each meeting of the Board shall be sent in writing by the Secretary to each member of the Board not less than five days before the date fixed for the meeting. Minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be recorded by the Secretary and approved by the Board in its succeeding meeting.

SECTION 5—EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

(A) Executive Officer: The administrative and executive offices shall be in charge of an executive officer, who shall be known as the Executive Director. The Executive Director shall be employed by and shall report to the Board.

Upon appointment by the Board the Executive Director shall act as Assistant Treasurer.

(B) Duties of Executive Director: The Executive Director shall be and act as the chief executive officer of the Association and as such shall have general management of the administration of its affairs, subject to the general direction and control of the Board and the supervision of the administrative officers of the Association.

The Executive Director shall have general oversight of all of the departments of the Association, and in general shall be the interpreter of the directives of the Board.

He shall be the officer in whom the Board shall place the responsibility for carrying out its general policies.

He shall be charged with the duty of stimulating the programs under the various departments and shall check the coordination of all inter-departmental affairs.

He shall maintain contacts with other professional societies particularly those in the fields allied to architecture and with trade associations in the construction industry so that he may be constantly informed as to activities in those fields, extending the cooperation of the Association as circumstances may warrant.

(C) Assistant to Executive Director and Duties: The Board may employ assistants to the Executive Director to perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Board and by the Executive Director, including the details of the administrative work of the Association.

ARTICLE VII.—COMMITTEES

SECTION 1—CLASSES OF COMMITTEES

There shall be standing committees and special committees. Standing committees shall be vertical and non-vertical; vertical standing committees shall be those designated by the Institute and non-vertical committees those necessary to the administrative operations of the Association. Special committees may be established by the Board of Directors or the President.

SECTION 2—COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

(A) The vertical standing committees shall be composed of a chairman and of the chairmen of the chapter committees performing the same functions as the Association committee. Whenever functions are combined at chapter level, the chairman of the chapter committee will serve as a member of each of the Association Committees he represents functionally at the Chapter level. Committee chairmen shall be appointed by the President with the advice of the Board of Directors for three year terms.

(B) Every special committee shall expire with the fiscal year, but any thereof may be recreated. Members of special committees shall be appointed by the President and their terms of office shall expire with the committee.

(C) Regional F.A.A. - A.I.A. Committees: These committees shall serve in the Florida *district* A.I.A. and parallel national committees. The Chairmen of these committees will be appointed by the Board of Directors

A.I.A. The membership of these Committees shall consist of one member from each of the chapters in the *district* and be appointed by the Board of Directors, F.A.A. These Committees shall be those national committees designated by the Board of Directors, A.I.A. to be organized on the *district* and chapter levels.

(D) Regional Judiciary Committee:

Duties: The duties of the Regional Judiciary Committee shall be to conduct initial hearings on charges of unprofessional conduct against a Corporate Member of the Association which have been referred to it by the Institute. All such initial hearings and procedures shall be in strict accordance with the By-Laws of the Institute and the Rules of the Board.

Composition: The Regional Judiciary Committee shall be composed of three Corporate Members and one alternate, normally serving staggered three year terms, and the alternate a one year term. Members and alternate shall be members in good standing in the Institute and shall each be from different chapters in the District. The *District* Director and the officers of the Institute shall not be eligible for service on the Regional Judiciary Committee.

During the initial year of the Regional Judiciary Committee, three members shall be elected to serve one, two and three year terms, respectively. The one receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected to the three year term, next highest the two year term, third highest one year term and the fourth highest shall be designated as alternate.

Chairman: During the initial year of the Regional Judiciary Committee, the member serving the one year term shall be Chairman. Thereafter, the senior member shall be Chairman during his last year of service.

Meetings: The Regional Judiciary Committee shall normally hold meetings to conduct hearings one day in advance of the convention and meetings one day in advance of the spring meeting of the * * * * Board, providing it has cases before it referred to it by the Institute.

Expenses of the committee members attending the meetings shall be reimbursed by the Institute in the manner and in the amount as prescribed by the Treasurer of the Institute.

SECTION 3—NOMINATING COMMITTEE

(A) The President, at least thirty (30) days before the annual Convention, shall appoint a Nominating Committee, composed of a Chairman and a member from each District, whose duty it shall be to nominate members qualified to hold office in the Association for each of the Offices about to be vacated.

(B) In addition to the Nominations presented by the Nominating Committee, other Nominations for any or all of the offices about to become vacant may be made from the floor in the Convention. Elections may proceed by acclamation or ballot at the will of the Convention.

SECTION 4—OPERATIONS

(A) Committees shall act in an advisory capacity with the right to request and receive all information in possession of the Association and all records necessary to discharge the duties imposed upon them.

(B) Notification: The Secretary shall notify the Chairman and/or the members of the various committees of their committee assignments, and furnish them the names and addresses of all members thereof.

(C) The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees, and the secretary may act as secretary for the committee if so selected by the committee. The majority of members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. Committees shall report their findings, recommendations and actions to the body which created it. Decisions, recommendations and other actions of the Committee shall be made in accordance with the concurring vote of the majority of members present or by a majority vote of a letter ballot.

(D) Appropriations: The chairman of any committee requiring appropriations shall submit written request to the Board for the amount required and the reasons thereof, and if granted, file with the final report of the Committee a detailed statement of all monies, if any expended.

(E) When their terms expire, committee chairmen and members will transmit to their successors all records necessary to the continuing work of the committee.

SECTION 5—REORGANIZATION

The President may, at any time, discontinue a committee, alter its classification, or make any changes in its personnel without regard to the terms of appointment of the committee members.

ARTICLE VIII.—FINANCIAL

SECTION 1—FISCAL YEAR

The Fiscal Year of the Association shall begin on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December of the same calendar year.

SECTION 2—COLLECTION OF DUES

The Treasurer of each Chapter shall collect annually from each corporate member and associate member assigned to that chapter, and shall remit promptly to the Treasurer of the Association, an amount for the succeeding year, to be determined by the Association at its Annual Convention which shall be contributed by each such member and shall be equal to the prorata share required to defray all of the current expense of every kind of the Association.

SECTION 3—CONTRIBUTIONS

The Board, at any regular meeting, by a concurring vote of two-thirds of the members present, or at any special meeting called therefor, may authorize the raising of, and thereupon raise, money by voluntary contribution from its members, in addition to annual dues, for any designated special purpose consistent with the objectives of the Association, and prescribe the manner in which such contributions shall be collected. Non-payment of contributions shall not abridge, suspend or terminate the privileges and rights of any member.

SECTION 4—DEPOSITS AND WITHDRAWALS OF MONEY AND SECURITIES

(A) Depositories. The Treasurer shall deposit all monies of this Association in the name of this Association, when, as, and in the original form received by him, in one or more depositories designated by the Board of Directors.

(B) Disbursements. Every disbursement of money of this Association, except from the petty cash, shall be by check of this Association, signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by another officer designated by the Board of Directors.

(C) Petty Cash Accounts. The Treasurer shall establish petty cash accounts as authorized by the Board which may be disbursed for the usual petty cash purposes by the person designated in said authorization of the Board. * * * * Statements of the petty cash expenditures shall be duly recorded by said persons and the expenditures approved by the Treasurer before the cash is replenished.

SECTION 5—ANNUAL BUDGET

(A) Adoption: The Board shall adopt an annual budget, by the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of its membership present, showing in detail the anticipated income and expenditures of the Association for the fiscal year.

(B) Expenditures: Every expense and financial liability of the Association and every expenditure of money of the Association shall be evidenced by a voucher or other appropriate instrument signed by the person or persons properly authorized to incur the expense, liability or expenditure, except a petty cash item as per paragraph (c) of Section 4, Article VIII.

(C) Limitations: Unless authorized and directed to do so at an annual Convention or Special Meeting of the Association, the Board shall not adopt any budget, make any appropriations, or authorize any expenditures or in any way obligate or incur obligation for the Association, which, in the aggregate of any fiscal year, exceeds the estimated **** income of the Association for such year.

SECTION 6—AUDITS

The Board shall authorize *employment of* a Certified Public Accountant to audit the books and accounts of the Association for report at the *first Board meeting of each fiscal year.*

ARTICLE IX.—MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

SECTION 1—ANNUAL MEETINGS

(A) Time of Meeting: The Association shall hold an Annual Meeting, herein called the Annual Convention; the time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Directors if not fixed by the preceding Annual Convention.

(B) *Delegates at Annual Convention: Each corporate Chapter shall have delegates to the Annual Convention, one for each* 10 *corporate members or fraction thereof. Members must be in good standing with The Institute and The Association thirty days prior to the Annual Meeting as shall be determined by the Secretary. Delegates shall be duly certified to by the President or Secretary of each Chapter and shall be provided with a credential card furnished by the Secretary.*

(C) Reports: The President, *the President-Elect,* the Secretary, the treasurer *and the Director-at-Large* of the Association shall each make an annual report in writing to the Annual Convention.

(D) Election of Officers: New Officers for the ensuing year shall be elected to succeed those whose terms of office are about to expire.

SECTION 2—SPECIAL MEETINGS

A Special Meeting of the Association shall be held if a call therefor, stating its purpose, is voted by a meeting of the Association or is voted by the Board upon the concurring vote of two-thirds of the Board, or is voted by not less than one-half of the Florida Chapters upon the concurring votes of two-thirds of the entire membership of each of the respective governing boards thereof, or by a written petition to the Board, signed by not less than twenty-five percent of the total number of members in good standing of the Association.

SECTION 3—NOTICE OF MEETINGS

Notice of an Annual or Special Meeting of the Association shall be served on each member and Chapter of the Association, by letter or in official publication of the Association, stating time and place of meeting thereof. Notice of the Annual Convention shall be served not less than thirty days before the opening session, and in the case of Special Meetings, not less than fifteen (15) days before such meetings.

SECTION 4—VOTES

Voting may be by affirmation unless a vote by ballot is requested by a qualified delegate, at which time a roll call vote of delegates shall be taken with a concurring vote of a majority, or otherwise, as required by the By-Laws, deciding the question. Delegates present may vote the number of votes assigned at the time of accrediting for the meeting at which the question is being considered.

SECTION 5—PROXIES AND LETTER BALLOTS

(A) Proxies: There shall be no voting by proxy at a meeting of this Association.

(B) Letter Ballots: No vote * * * * shall be taken by letter ballot.

SECTION 6—DELEGATES TO AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS CONVENTION

The State Delegate, or Delegates representing this organization at the Annual AIA Convention shall be corporate members of The Institute selected by the Board of Directors of this Association.

SECTION 7—SUSPENSION OF BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be suspended at any meeting, for the transaction of any special business by a two-thirds vote of the members present. When the special business has been disposed of, the By-Laws shall immediately be in force again.

SECTION 8—RESPONSIBILITY

The Association shall not be responsible for any vote or statement of its officers or members nor be pledged or bound in any manner except by the approval of the Board, in conformity with these By-Laws.

SECTION 9—RULES OF ORDER

All meetings shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1—AMENDMENTS BY MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

(A) *The Charter of the Association and the* By-Laws may be amended at any *regular annual* meeting of this Association, provided that a notice stating the purpose of each proposed amendment and the reason therefor and a copy of the proposed amendment is sent to every member and associate not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date of the meeting at which the proposed amendment is to be voted on.

(B) It shall require a roll call concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of the total number of corporate members present at a meeting of this Association to amended *the Charter of the Association and the* By-Laws.

(C) Every resolution of this Association amending these By-Laws shall state that the amendment will become effective only if and when it is approved by the Institute. Immediately following the adoption of such a resolution, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the amendment and the adopting resolution to the Secretary of the Institute for such approval. Upon receipt of said approval the amendment shall become effective and the Secretary shall enter the amendment and the approval at the proper place in these By-Laws, with the date of the amendment and approval.

SECTION 2—AMENDMENTS BY THE INSTITUTE

The Institute Board, unless the statutes forbid, may amend any provision of these By-Laws that the Association fails to amend after due notice so to do from the Institute. Each amendment made by said Board shall have the same force and effect as if made by this Association in the manner hereinabove provided, and shall be effective immediately on receipt of the notice of the Secretary of The Institute containing the amendment, and the Secretary shall enter the amendment at the proper place in these By-Laws with the date it was made.

SECTION 3—TITLE AND NUMBERING

From time to time and without further action of the Association, the Secretary may rearrange, retitle, renumber or correct obvious errors in the various articles, sections and paragraphs of these By-Laws as becomes necessary.

Moisture Penetration - Its Cause and Cure

Penetration of moisture through building walls — with the resulting damage to interior surfaces and finishes — has long been a problem to the solution of which architects and research engineers have devoted much thought and effort. In regions of high humidity, like Florida, the problem becomes a serious one. Thus, information as to the cause and cure of moisture penetration can provide building technicians with another means for assuring high performance of their building designs.

Theories as to the behavior of moisture in walls have not always matched pragmatic situations. For example, it has been said that furring was first developed as a means for keeping the plaster membrane away from contact with the wet pores of a masonry wall — as well as to act as additional thermal insulation. But in countless instances moisture damage to plaster had appeared in furred construction.

Again, the theory of capillary penetration brought about a technique of sealing walls inside and out, the obvious idea being to prevent passage of moisture from one side of the wall to the other. But condensation of moisture vapor has often occurred within walls thought to be hermetically sealed. Also, it has proved generally impractical to so stabalize interior wall moisture vapor or to control the moisture content in structural elements as to prevent moisture movement as a result of temperature changes.

The recognition that pressure is the chief villian in the picture has come only within a comparatively recent period. One of the first to suggest that pressure and not mere capillary movement was the chief cause of moisture penetration in buildings was Franklin O. Adams, FAIA, of Tampa. In an article written for the *Architectural Forum* several years ago he advanced the idea that since air-tight sealing was impractical —and ineffective as well — means for neutralizing the pressures acting on moisture could accomplish the sought-for result — the prevention of interior damage through moisture movement or condensation within the wall.

He devised a system of wall construction whereby pressures were kept constantly equalized through a free flow of air within the wall structure itself. In some instances this was accomplished through use of vents, baffled to prevent influx of water during storms. In others he made certain that voids of the masonry structural units used for the wall were kept continuous. In this way pressures within the wall were automatically maintained at those of the atmosphere. The result was that condensation was prevented inside the wall and moisture damage as a result of peneration through pores of the wall materials was eliminated.

More recently confirmation of these data was developed as a result of additional research by the Small Homes Council at the University of Illinois and the Engineering Experiment Station at the Pennsylvania State College. Tests showed that variation in temperature was the prime cause of pressure fluctuations within a wall structure. High temperatures created high pressures; and when temperatures suddenly were lowered — as the quenching action of a rain against the sun-heated wall — a negative pressure was created which tended to suck moisture into pores of wall materials through which the hot, expanding air had sought escape under influence of heat.

Tests have further shown that only an infinitesimal amount of heat energy is necessary to increase materially the pressure within an enclosed volume of air. You can demonstrate this by a simple experiment. Place a dime over the top of a still-cold, recently-emptied beer bottle. Invert the bottle so the residual moisture will seal the dime in place. Then set the bottle right side up and the dime will begin to vibrate as a relief valve to equalize the inside pressure generated as the bottle warms. You can accelerate the action by warming the bottle more quickly with your hands.

In this experiment, of course, the temperature range is extremely small. But the pressure generated is still evident. In a wall, however, the same sort of action can be calculated. Assuming a 20 degree rise in the temperature of air in an enclosed wall void, the inside pressure would increase approximately a half-pound per cubic inch, or about 70 pounds per cubic foot. Cooling through the same temperature range would produce a corresponding drop in pressure and a resulting powerful suction.

Data developed from experiments on test walls indicate that internal wall pressure relief can be obtained by providing about one-half square inch of ventilation per lineal foot of wall. Further, the ventilation is most effective if placed both at the top and near the bottom of the wall.

This technique of wall ventilation does not, of course, indicate that means to seal porous wall surfaces should be abandoned. But it does indicate that *complete* sealing — an attempt to render the building surfaces air-tight — is a contributing cause of pressure changes inside the wall which, in turn, cause moisture movement. Indeed, various tests have shown that the tighter a building is sealed the more pressure or vacuum will be generated within its wall structure. And, conversely, as such pressure variations are prevented through adequate ventilation, the movement of moisture vapor is minimized and the danger of ultimate condensation and actual moisture damage to interior surfaces virtually eliminated.

Widespread application of this wall-ventilation technique could undoubtedly stabalize internal moisture conditions at an improved level in many types of Florida buildings. In some, for example, code requirements act to seal wall construction tightly at both top and bottom. When walls are sealed against the weather and are unvented, the effects of high humidities and temperature variations are to create moisture conditions and pressure gradients which, unless relieved may easily reach damage levels.

Notice of FAA Annual Meeting

NOTICE OF REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC. AND OF RESOLUTIONS TO BE PRESENTED TO EFFECT AMENDMENT OF CHARTER AND REINCORPORATION

Members and associate members of the Florida Association of Architects of the American Institute of Architects, Inc., a corporation not for profit, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida are hereby notified that:

I. — The regular annual meeting of the Florida Association of Architects of the American Institute of Architects, Inc., will be held 12, 13 and 14 November 1959 at the Robert Meyer Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida.

II. — At said regular annual meeting, the following resolution will be presented for action thereupon by members of the corporation, a concurring vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of corporate members present at the meeting, together with approval by the American Institute of Architects, being necessary for the effective adoption of the resolution:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the profession of architecture has grown with great rapidity necessitating changes in the organization of the corporation in order to provide greater efficiency in its management and in order that the corporation may better serve the best interests of the people of the State of Florida, the profession of architecture, the building industry and the members of the corporation; and

WHEREAS, recent changes in the laws of the State of Florida make it desirable to reincorporate this corporation under the provisions of Florida Statutes, Chapter 617, as amended, in order to take advantage of the provisions of that chapter.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Florida Association of Architects of the American Institute of Architects, Inc., a corporation not for profit, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida, at its regular annual meeting duly assembled this ..... day of November, 1959, that the president of the corporation be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to secure copies of the original charter of the corporation and all amendments thereto, certified as such by the Clerk of the Circuit Court with whom they are recorded, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the president of the corporation be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to file said charter and all amendments thereto with the Secretary of State of the State of Florida, together with the certificate hereinafter set out, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the president of the corporation be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to make and, complete by the insertion of appropriate names, addresses, dates, figures and words, execute and forward to the Secretary of State of the State of Florida, a certificate, and the secretary of the corporation be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to attest said certificate under the seal of the corporation, by which certificate, the corporation shall, and it hereby does, accept the provisions of Florida Statutes, Chapter 617, as amended, and in which certificate the corporation shall set out the provisions required in the original Articles of Incorporation by Florida Statutes, Chapter 617, as amended, in the words and figures contained in the certificate which hereafter follows:

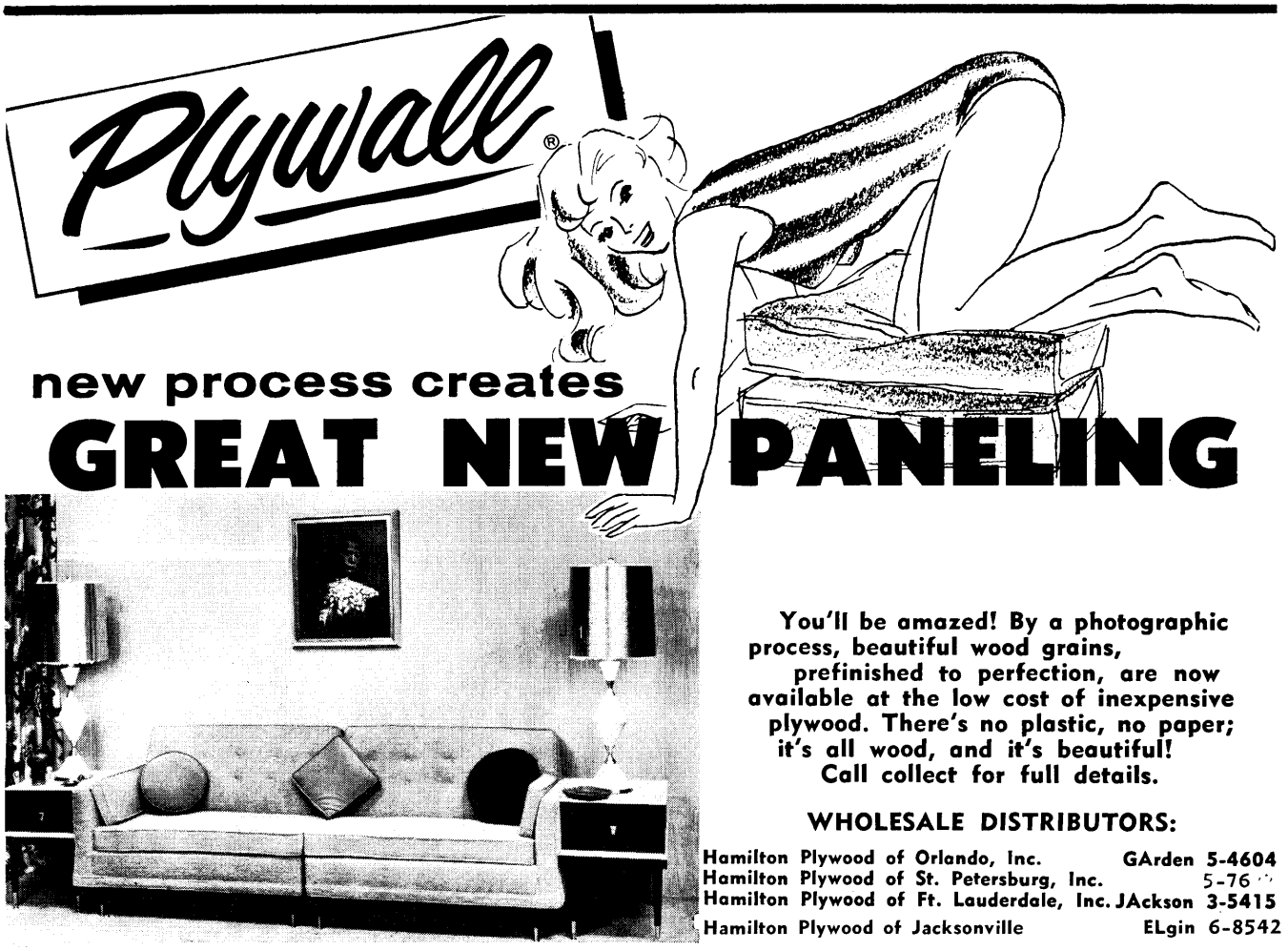
CERTIFICATE

This certificate, executed this ..... day of....., 19....., made by the President of the FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, INC., a corporation not for profit, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida, and attested to by the Secretary of said corporation, who has affixed the official seal of the corporation hereto as an official act of this corporation.

WITNESSETH:

1. The issuance of this certificate was duly authorized by a regularly called meeting of the corporation's members, having voting rights.

(Continued on Page 27)



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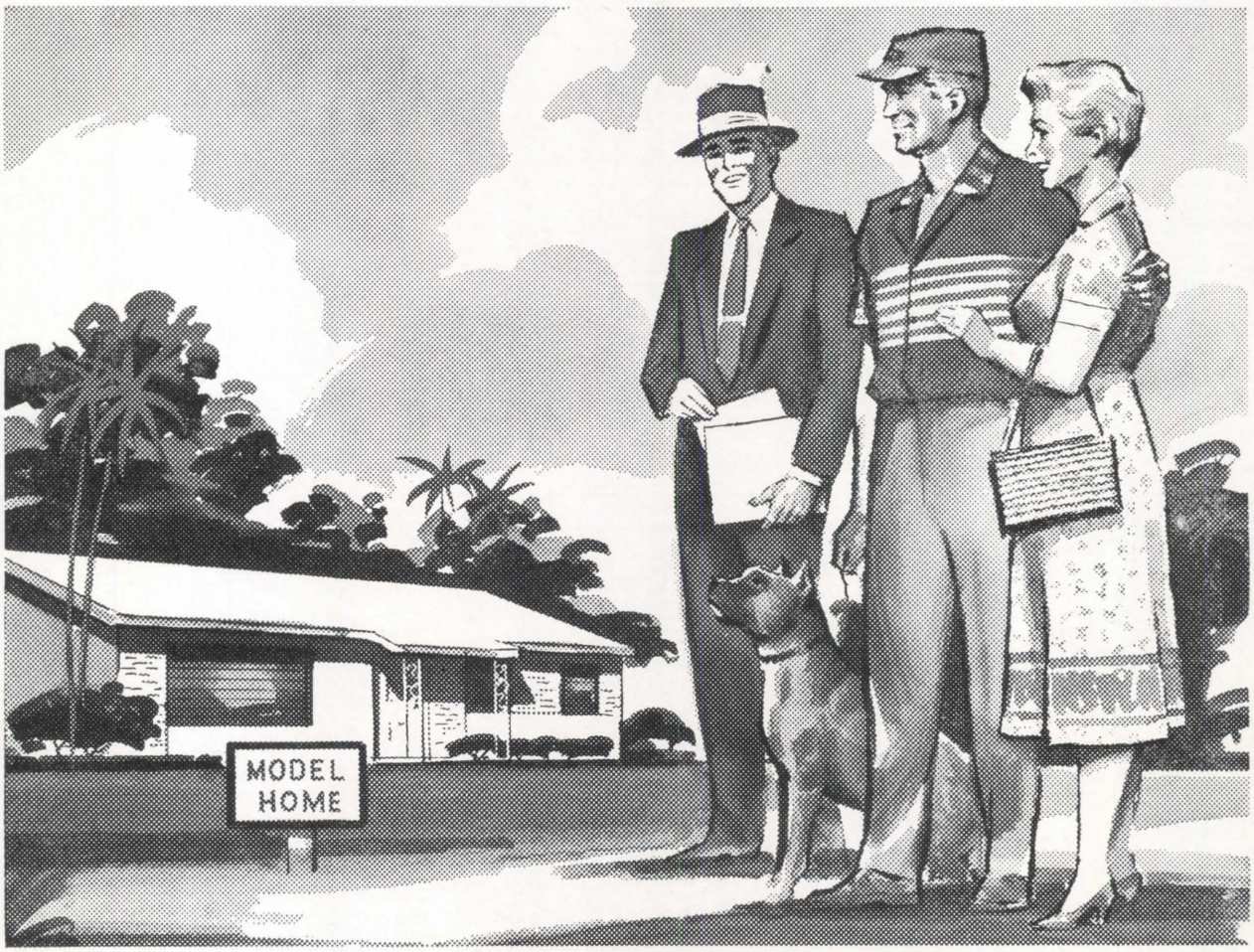

...but *LET'S FACE IT*— FLORIDA HOMES DO NEED HEAT!

Yes, you're lucky to live in Florida. But don't let one freakishly-warm winter make you forget that Florida homes need dependable heat in "cold snap" weather.

WINTER-BEFORE-LAST caught us napping. Poorly heated rooms made life miserable for home folks who tried to keep warm with spot heaters and other makeshift equipment.

WE PAID DEARLY to be reminded that a **central heating system** is a "must" in every modern Florida home. And that central OIL home heating is by far the cheapest, safest and most dependable. Thousands of Floridians installed oil heating in their homes last summer. And this great modernization program is still picking up speed!

BUILDING A HOME? Accept *your architect or* builder's recommendation of built-in oil heating. You'll be glad you did every winter of your life!

In specifying oil house heating you are assuring highest heating efficiency plus greater safety and long-term economy for your clients. Can we help with information? Visit us at the Miami Buildorama.

FLORIDA **HOME** **HEATING** INSTITUTE

BUILDORAMA, DUPONT PLAZA CENTER, MIAMI

Notice of FAA Meeting ...

(Continued from Page 25)

2. The corporation does hereby accept the provisions of Florida Statutes, Chapter 617, as amended.

3. The provisions required in original Articles of Incorporation by Florida Statutes, Sec. 617.013, are as follows:

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC., UNDER FLORIDA STATUTES, CHAPTER 617, AS AMENDED

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this corporation shall be the FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC., this being a reincorporation under Florida Statutes, Chapter 617, as amended, of that corporation not for profit known as the Florida Association of Architects, incorporated by order of the Circuit Court of Florida in and for Duval County, Florida, dated 11 May 1914, which order is recorded beginning at page 345, Incorporation Book 7, of the public records of Duval County, Florida, as amended by order of said court dated 4 April 1941, which order is recorded beginning at page 165, Incorporation Book 28, of the public records of said county, as amended by order of said court dated 15 July 1947, which order is recorded beginning at page 372, Incorporation Book 31, of the public records of said county, as amended by order of said court dated 22 August 1957 which order is recorded beginning at page 344, Volume 345, Official Records of said county.

The principal offices of the corporation shall be located in Dade County, Florida, and at such other place or places as from time to time may be authorized by the Board of Directors of the corporation.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE

The general nature of this corporation is educational, civic, charitable and scientific. The objects are to organize and unite in fellowship its members; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the architectural profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, research, training and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of the people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society. The corporation shall carry on and conduct activities and undertakings for the instruction and enlightenment of its members and those engaged in architectural and building construction activities, and it shall engage in such literary, educational, scientific, research, benevolent and charitable activities as shall advance the understanding and growth of the arts and sciences relating to architecture and the practice thereof. This corporation shall have the power to exercise any and all appropriate corporate authority and to do all things necessary or desirable in carrying out the purposes of these Articles.

ARTICLE III

QUALIFICATION AND ADMISSION OF MEMBERS

The qualifications of members and the manner of their admission shall be as follows:

All corporate members and all associate members of all Florida Chapters, including Student Chapters located within the State of Florida, of the American Institue of Architects shall be members of this corporation, and shall be admitted to membership in this corporation upon a showing of their membership in a Florida Chapter, or a Student Chapter located within the State of Florida, of the American Institute of Arichtects. For the purposes of these Articles of Incorporation, a corporate member shall be defined as a bona-fide member, in good standing, of a Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Prior to each regular annual meeting of the corporation, the corporate members of each Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architects shall elect a delegate or delegates who shall represent the chapter and who shall act in behalf of the chapter and its members at the regular annual meeting of the corporation. The number of delegates elected by each chapter, the qualifications of the delegates, and the manner of their certification as accredited delegates to the regular annual meeting of the corporation, shall be as provided in the by-laws.

ARTICLE IV

TERM

The corporation shall have perpetual existence, unless dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Florida Statutes, Chapter 617, as amended.

(Continued on Page 28)

FICTION

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FACT

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Notice of FAA Meeting ...

(Continued from Page 27)

ARTICLE V
SUBSCRIBERS

The names and residences of the subscribers to these Articles are as follows:

NAME RESIDENCE

.....

.....

.....

ARTICLE VI
MANAGEMENT

The affairs of this corporation shall be conducted by a governing board called the Board of Directors, herein referred to as the Board, which shall consist of the officers of the corporation and three or more other members selected as hereinafter provided. One member of the Board shall be elected from the State-at-Large and shall be designated and serve as the Director of the Florida District of the American Institute of Architects; other members of the Board shall be elected from the Florida chapters of the American Institute of Architects in such numbers as shall be provided in the by-laws of the corporation, but in no event shall a chapter be without representation by at least one director. The officers of the corporation shall be: a President, a President-Elect; divers Vice-Presidents, one elected from each district within the State of Florida, the territorial limits of which districts shall be as provided in the by-laws of the corporation; a Secretary; a Treasurer; and the immediate Past President of the corporation. The officers and members of the Board shall perform such duties, hold office for such terms, and take office at such times as shall be provided in the by-laws of the corporation.

The officers and members of the Board shall be elected at the regular annual meeting of the corporation, which regular annual meeting shall be held on the last Saturday in October of each calendar year; provided, however, if it appears in the best interests of the corporation, the Board may designate any date, subsequent to the last Saturday in October in the calendar year, as the date of the regular annual meeting by giving a written notice to each corporate member of the corporation of the subsequent date of the regular annual meeting, not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the last Saturday in October; such notice will be sufficient if it is published not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the last Saturday in October in *The Florida Architect*, or such other publication as may be designated by the Board as the official journal of the corporation.

The President, with the consent of the majority of the Board, may appoint an Executive Committee of not less than five (5) members of the Board, one of whom shall be the Director, State-at-Large, and one of whom shall be the President-Elect, to act in behalf of the Board and to exercise its powers in the interim periods between meetings of the Board; provided, however, that no action by the Executive Committee shall be binding upon the Board nor upon the corporation, unless it is previously authorized, or subsequently ratified, by the Board or by the members of the corporation.

Whenever any vacancy occurs in the office of any officer or other member of the Board of Directors, other than by expiration of term of office, such vacancy shall be filled in the following manner:

(a) Vacancy in the office of any officer-director shall be filled by a majority vote of the members of the Board sitting in any regular or special meeting of the Board, of which proper notice has been given pursuant to the by-laws of the corporation.

(b) Vacancy in the office of any member of the Board of Directors elected from a Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architects shall be filled by the affected chapter in the manner provided in its Articles of Incorporation, Constitution or By-Laws.

(c) Vacancy in the office of members of the Board of Directors, State-at-Large, shall be filled for the portion of his term remaining until the next regular annual meeting of the corporation, by majority vote of the members of the Board sitting in any regular or special meeting of the Board, of which proper notice has been given pursuant to the by-laws; and for the subsequent remainder of such term, if any, such vacancy shall be filled by majority vote of the accredited delegates, present and voting, at the regular annual meeting of the corporation next following the occurrence of such vacancy.

(Continued on Page 30)

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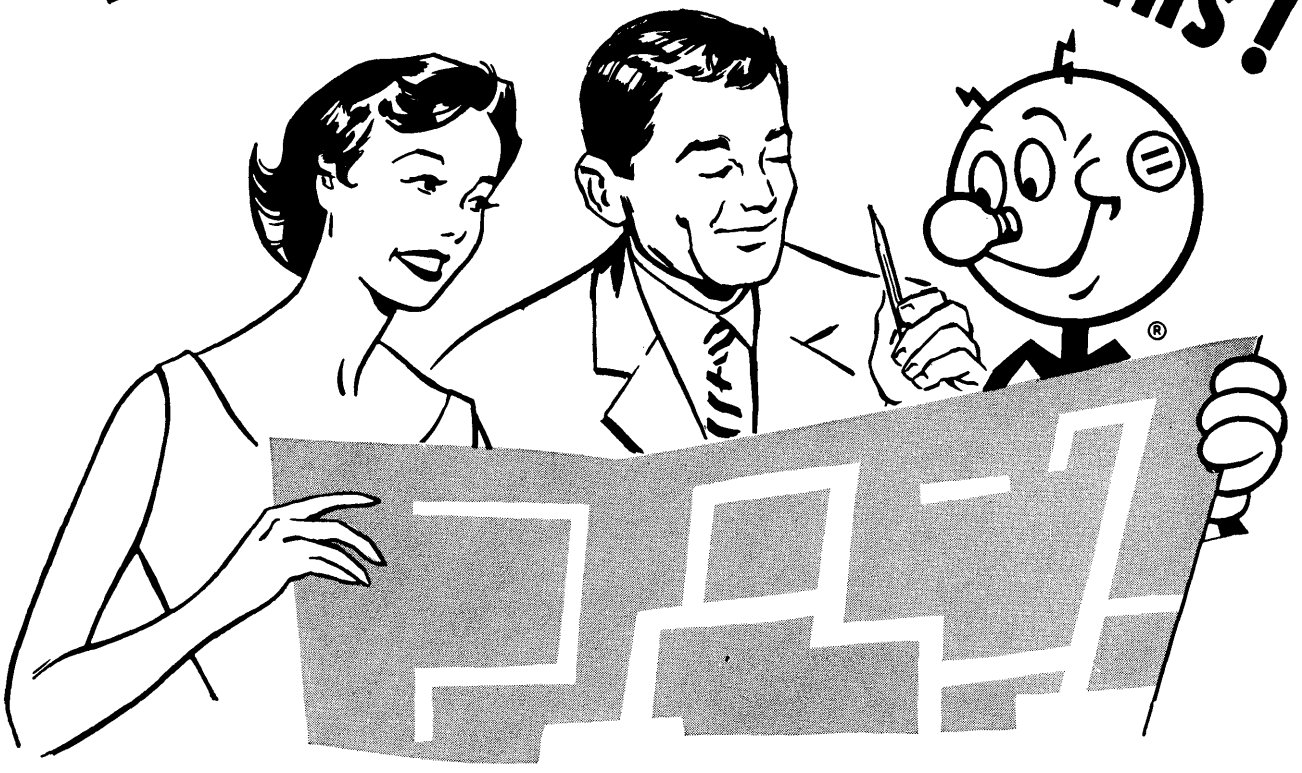

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- Hamilton, Sam L., Inc.
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- *Gen. Sheet Metal & Roofing*
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- *McMurray, H. L., Co.*
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Notice of FAA Meeting ...

(Continued from Page 28)

ARTICLE VIII

OFFICERS

The names of the officers, who shall serve until the election at the regular annual meeting next following the filing of these Articles of Incorporation, pursuant to Florida Statutes, Chapter 617, as amended, are as follows:

(List of Officers)

ARTICLE IX

The first Board of Directors who shall serve until the election at the regular annual meeting next following the filing of these Articles of Incorporation, pursuant to Florida Statutes, Chapter 617, as amended, shall consist of _____ members whose names and addresses are as follows:

(List of Directors)

ARTICLE X

BY-LAWS

The by-laws of the corporation shall be made, altered, or rescinded by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of accredited delegates, present and voting, at any regular annual meeting of the corporation; provided, however, by-laws shall not be made, altered or rescinded unless written notice first is given of the proposed by-law or altered by-law or rescinded by-law to each corporate member of the corporation not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the regular annual meeting of the corporation; such notice shall be sufficient if it is published not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the regular annual meeting of the corporation in *The Florida Architect*, or such other publication as may be designated by the Board as the official journal of the corporation.

ARTICLE XI

EMOLUMENT

No part of the net earnings of this corporation shall inure to the benefit of any officer, director, private member, or individual within the meaning of United States Internal Revenue Section 501; provided, however, any member, director, or officer may be paid compensation in a reasonable amount for services rendered the corporation upon such terms and conditions as may be approved for payment by the Board of Directors, and the corporation may confer benefits upon its members in conformity with its purposes, and in the event of dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation, pursuant to the provisions of Florida Statutes, Chapter 617, as amended, the corporation may make distributions to its members as permitted by the court having jurisdiction thereof, and no such payment, benefit, or distribution shall be deemed to be a dividend or a distribution of income; and provided further, that any member shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses incurred in and about the work of the corporation, or advances paid for the account of the corporation, which may be paid by the corporation to such member after a statement thereof shall have been submitted to and approved for payment by the Board of Directors thereof.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS OF THESE ARTICLES

These Articles of Incorporation may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of accredited delegates, present and voting, at any regular annual meeting of the corporation; provided, however, that these Articles of Incorporation shall not be amended unless written notice first is given of the proposed amendment to each corporate member of the corporation not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the regular annual meeting of the corporation; such notice shall be sufficient if it is published not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the regular annual meeting of the corporation in *The Florida Architect*, or such other publication as may be designated by the Board as the official journal of the corporation.

The President's Message...

(Continued from Page 9)

design utterly devoid of those things his mother and wife have forever held dear. Certainly you can convince him his wife doesn't need walls to hang pictures on, or that anything but high windows in his bedroom is a waste of wall space. While you are at it, give him a brief treatment on overcoming claustrophobia — or, perhaps, on becoming accustomed to neighbors having a clear view of his every motion through walls so solidly glassed that no average home buyer can afford to drape them. Along those lines, why must we close in buildings with nothing but glass, thereby increasing heat gain and air conditioning loads; lose all privacy unless we completely drape, thereby losing what the glass created in the first place; and increase insurance costs beause we cannot afford unbreakable glass?

With the Lever House came the rush for the curtain wall. When first constructed, this building was without a doubt a monument to design genius. Now every new building in New York looks a "cold crib". Ed Stone discovered (after many others including the ancients) that a pierced-tile screen looked good on smaller buildings, giving them an air of serenity without losing their importance. So every small building must have a tile screen, if only over one window or in one unnecessary apendage panel. First we tear off their clothes, then we dress them in a filmy garment! Just around the corner there appears our next craze, the windowless building. This is no doubt most practical, what with nothing to look at anyway, lower air conditioning costs and a better shelter for the time when either the Russians

or the buying public decide to blow us all to hell!

All joking aside, it's a strange world of design when furniture manufacturers sell twenty times more conventionally designed furniture than contemporary, while not one architectural school turns out a graduate capable of determining the difference between an ogee and a cove moulding. Who is going to design the houses to put all this furniture in? It looks mighty silly in most of our modern designs, but Mother isn't about to part with it. And it isn't just in residential design. It seems to be an increasing trend in the commercial field; that yearning to break away from the austere designs of the last ten years. Particularly is this true in the field of interior decoration. We design structures of classic simplicity; and along comes a decorator who makes the interior look like MADAME DUBARRY'S boudoir. Just to add insult to injury, the landscaper sticks in a bunch of trees hiding the main feature of the design, the power company hangs a battery of transformers right in front of the entrance and someone opens a all-night ice cream stand next door.

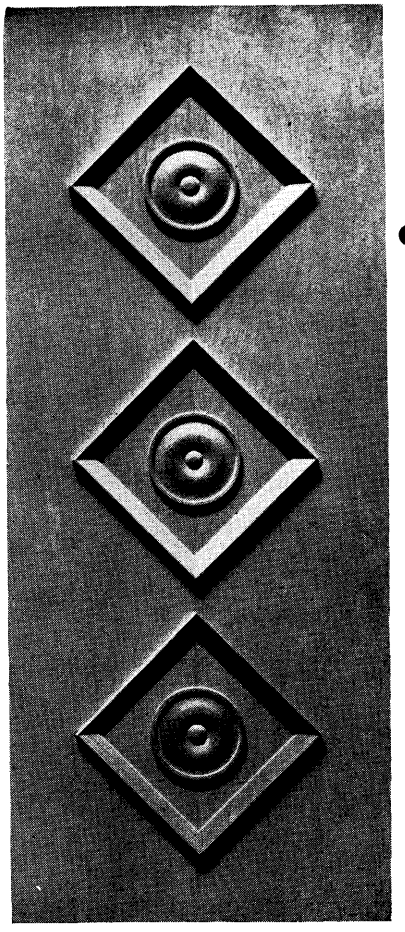
What do you think? Should we attempt to educate everyone to our way of thinking (an unsurmountable task)? Should we just go on designing to please each other (a most unprofitable vocation)? There had better be an answer. The King isn't naked, but the garments are both translucent and threadbare.

FAA Board Meeting Slated for October 10

The fourth regular FAA Board meeting of 1959 has been set for October 10, 1959, at the Langford Hotel, Winter Park. It will be an all-day affair, with President Stetson calling the meeting to order at 9:30 AM. Among items for consideration at this meeting will be reports of various FAA Committees, the FAA administrative organization for next year and the FAA's 1960 publishing and public relations program. All FAA directors from all Florida Chapters are especially urged to attend.

The Board meeting will be preceded by a meeting of the Board's Executive Committee on the evening of Friday, October 9.

BEHIND THIS DOOR



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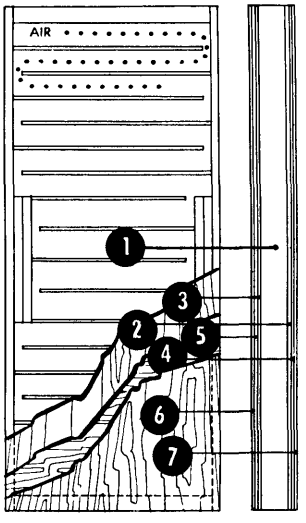

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Lightweight, but sturdy, Thompson flush doors are noted for their rigidity and resistance to warping and twisting. This quality is the result of high manufacturing standards that include: **cores** of wood ribs spaced 4-inches apart and butted against stiles on alternate sides to provide continuous vent space; **stiles** of a 1 1/8-inch minimum width; **rails** of a minimum 2½-inch width; **panels** of 3-ply, cross-banded plywood, hardwood faced; and **lock-blocks** 4-inches wide, 20-inches long centered on both sides. Only non-shrinking, craze-resistant adhesives are used to produce integrated bonding that is highly resistant to both moisture and mildew.

In addition to 11 standard sizes—1/6 x 6/8 to 3/0 x 6/8 interior and 2/6 x 6/8 to 3/0 x 7/0 exterior—Thompson flush doors are obtainable in special sizes.

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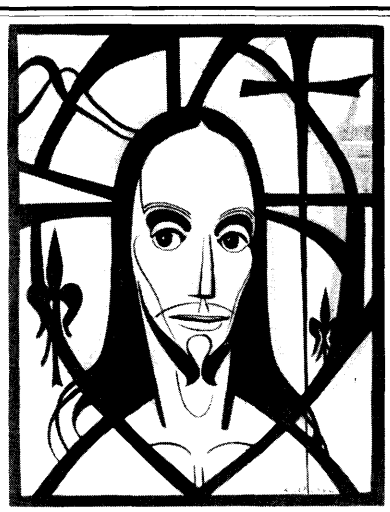

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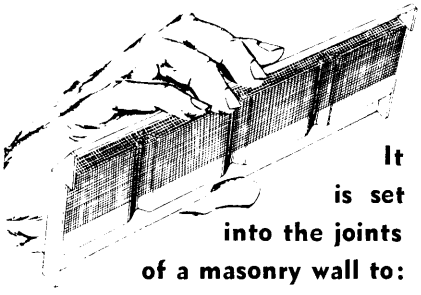

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News & Notes

Convention Business To Be Streamlined

Toward the end of expediting business sessions of annual FAA conventions, the FAA Board, this year, will adopt the general procedure followed by the Institute relative to the presentation of business matters for consideration by its voting membership. For the first time in FAA history, actions of the Board taken during its regular and special meetings in 1959 will be summarized in a single report. Between the time of the Board meeting of October 10 and the first business session of the 45th Annual Convention this report will be processed and forwarded to every FAA member. This will provide a general distribution of information on FAA affairs; and it will also give each voting member of the FAA an opportunity to inform himself relative to actions of the Board and to whatever Board proposals or recommendations may be slated for consideration and action at the convention.

As now planned, the FAA Board's 1959 Report will be mailed to members sufficiently in advance of the 1959 Convention to permit thorough study and consultation as may seem desirable with Chapter officers and executive committees.

A particularly important part of the Convention's business will involve consideration and adoption of changes in both FAA By-Laws and Charter. Elsewhere in the issue is printed the legal notice of the FAA's Annual Meeting and, as part of this, a revised Charter for adoption by the FAA membership. In addition, the By-Laws have been presented with proposed changes indicated in italic type. Preprinting of changes in either Charter or By-Laws is a legal requirement; but it also provides the FAA membership a chance to study proposed changes substantially prior to the time they are brought to the Convention floor for adoption.

This new program of streamlining business sessions of the FAA's Annual Conventions has developed as one result of the profession's growth in Florida—and the fact that with the change in AIA status, the FAA, as a state organization of the Institute, must necessarily assume new organizational responsibilities and an enlarged scope of activity. The FAA program is no longer the uncomplicated affair it was a few years ago. Now the Board is charged with consideration of many new matters of program and policy involving organization, procedure and Institute liaison as well as those dealing with regional committee work, legislative activity and overall public relations. As future organization plans of the Institute develop, FAA administrative activities must necessarily be adjusted and possibly expanded accordingly.

It is to facilitate the handling of FAA administrative affairs that the Board's new procedure has been initiated. It will probably not operate as smoothly this year as many would wish. But with the interested and active cooperation of all concerned it should amply justify its continuance by providing FAA members more complete information than in the past and by saving much time in explanatory discussion at Convention business sessions.

Personals . . .

Lee Hooper, AIA, formerly with the Jacksonville office of Reynolds, Smith and Hills, has been named coordinating architect for the firm's Tampa office, according to a recent announcement.

Hill Stiggins, AIA, has announced the removal of his office in Orlando to 729 North Thornton Street, Orlando.

In Clearwater, the Architects League of Clearwater has elected new officers for the 1959-60 term. They are: Dana B. Johannes, president; Donald S. Williams, vice president; and Joseph L. Coggan, secretary-treasurer.

CSI in Florida Grows and Grows and Grows . . .

Hardly more than 18 months ago, the CSI in Florida was only a gleam in the eyes of a few dedicated building professionals. Today the state-wide membership roster is close to 200, with three Chapters already functioning and one more in the stage of

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 32)

organization. Reflecting the policy of the national CSI organization, local chapters in Miami, Jacksonville and Tampa are hard at work developing ways and means of improving specification practices for the benefit of building professionals in every phase of construction activity.

Memberships are open to architects, to engineers whose work involves specification and to various representatives of building materials, products or service organizations whose work brings them in contact with architects and construction specifications.

Oldest of the three Florida CSI Chapters is that of Greater Miami with a roster of 80 interested members. President of the Chapter is Donald G. Smith. Vice president is John Grimshaw. Ernest C. Norlin is Secretary and Samuel M. Puder, treasurer. All officers are architects.

The Tampa Chapter now numbers 63. Eugene P. Bovard is the president; and Wm. J. Eisele, of the U.S. Plywood Corp., is Secretary-treasurer.

The Jacksonville Chapter has been operating during the past year with temporary officers. A Charter presentation meeting at which permanent officers will be named is scheduled for October 12. Guiding the group of 34 members during the Chapter's formative period has been John M. Creamer, president, and George C. Griffin, Secretary-treasurer.

All chapters have started active programs of improved specification practices.

State Board to Issue New Ruling as Basis for Firm Name Style

For the past several months the State Board of Architecture has been studying a revision of the "Approved Style of Firm Names" as included under "Rule 7" of the Board's 1958 Edition "Circular of Information." Recently the study was completed and a revision of Rule 7 processed for final approval by Board members.

The new ruling has been framed as a regulatory measure to assure conformance with applicable sections of the "architect's law," Florida Statutes Chapter 467. As with other Board regulations it will have the force of

(Continued on Page 34)

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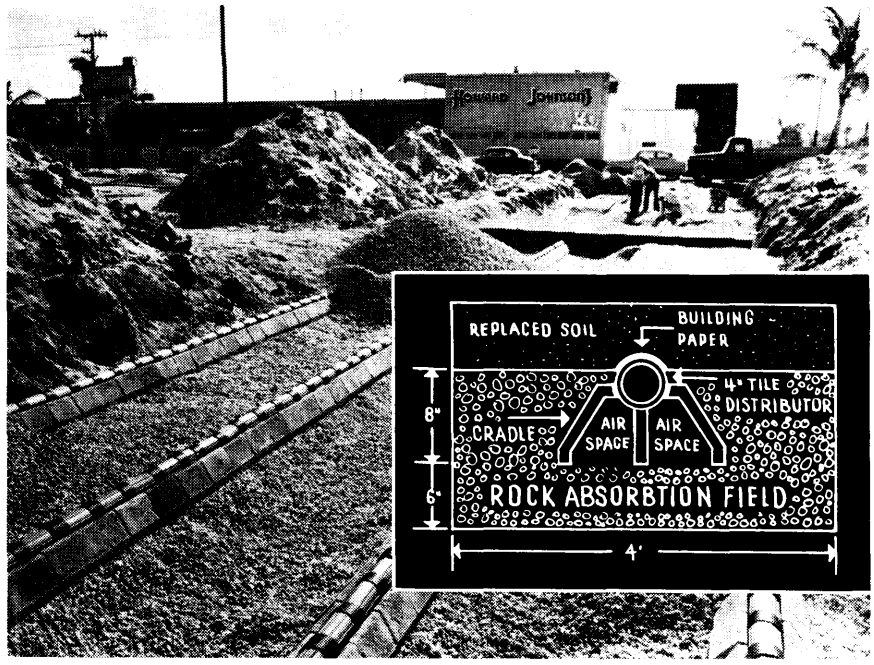
The New, Proven, Drain Field System . . .



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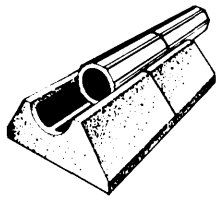

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4—**Farrell Elementary School, Philadelphia, Pa.;** George W. Stickle and Associates, Architects.

5—**First Christian Church, Flora, Ill.;** Robert J. Smith, Architect.

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News & Notes

(Continued from Page 33)

law when adopted. It is expected that final approval and processing will make it possible for the Board to issue its new ruling about November 1st. As now planned, the revised procedure will be published in the November issue of *The Florida Architect.*

Orchids for P/R . . .

The candle of the architectural profession isn't entirely hidden by the bushel of misunderstanding. Recently the wick has been neatly trimmed and the light strengthened by two fine suppliers of building materials. One, the Armstrong Cork Co., announced last month that again this year its opening television program of the "Armstrong Circle Theatre" will salute the architectural profession and the role architects are playing in " . . . *changing the face of every city and town in our land,*" in every phase of building development " . . . *from the initial ideas and the drawing of plans through all the stages of construction.*"

The TV presentation—which will be seen at 10:00 p.m. on the CBS network, Wednesday, October 14—will point out that the architect has the responsibility of selecting all the materials that go into his building, from resilient flooring to acoustical ceilings. Through this means the Armstrong Cork Company " . . . *will acknowledge the nation's debt to the architect for his leadership in creating buildings in which to live and work.*"

The other salute to the profession came from the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical Corporation. It was in the form of a release developed about statements of G. P. Oldham, the organization's vice president, relative to the need for architectural service in the residential field. The release, from the Company's publicity agent, Carl Byoir and Associates, was widely circulated to the trade and shelter press as well as newspapers. It was, of course, directed to the potential home-builder and constituted a "hard-sell" argument for retention of architectural services. In part, the release said:

"*An architect can insure that you get the best possible home for your*

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

A-C, R, H & P Association, Inc. 30
American Celcure Wood Preserving Corp. 27
Buildorama 3
A. R. Cogswell 34
Cradle Drain Corp. 33
Electrend Distributing Co. . . 6
Featherock, Inc. 28
Florida Home Heating Institute 26
Florida Power & Light Co. . 29
Florida Steel Corp. 17
George C. Griffin Co. 4
Hamilton Plywood 25
Houston Company 1
Lexsuco Inc. 18
Markowitz Bros., Inc. 2nd Cover
Moore Vents 32
Mutschler Kitchens of Florida 10
Pickel Studio 32
Portland Cement Association . 36
A. H. Ramsey & Sons, Inc. . 5
Solite 7
Steward-Mellon Co. 30
Tennessee Stone Co., Inc. . . 34
Thompson Door Co. 31
Ben Thomson, Inc. 34
Tiffany Tile 8
F. Graham Williams Co. . . 35

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money. When should an architect be consulted? What does it cost to employ an architect? What service does he render?

"G. P. Oldham, vice president of Allied Chemical's Barrett Building Materials Division, says ideally he should be consulted even before you choose the site.

" 'An architect is trained to see both the hidden liabilities and the unobvious assets of any lot,' says Oldham.

"Outlining the role of the architect, Oldham makes these points:

"The architect should know what you can afford to spend. In this way he can help you to get the best home for your money.

"Because no two families are alike, the architect must study your way of living, your hobbies and special needs. This helps him in preliminary drawings to show the general characteristics of the home.

"Once these plans are approved, he starts final working drawings. He suggests and selects building materials. . . . His specifications not only include these items, but exact instructions as well on their installation. The architect assists in getting bids from contractors and supervising the work of the contractor selected for the job. The architect visits the site during and after construction to make certain the house is built to specifications.

"What does an architect charge? His fee is a percentage of the cost of the house. In metropolitan areas that ranges from 10 to 12 percent. It may be lower in other areas. All of his services, from selecting the site to designing the house, from helping choose the builder to supervising actual construction, are included in his fee.

"An architect gives you a house with no waste space, because it is tailored to your special needs.

" 'Most important, the architect thinks of everything in advance,' says Oldham.

"Recognizing that low-cost development houses can't be designed on an individual basis, Oldham recommends in this case calling in an architect on an hourly fee basis to look over the plans and make certain you get the best house for your money.

"Oldham concludes, 'In housing, as in everything else, you can't beat a pro.' "

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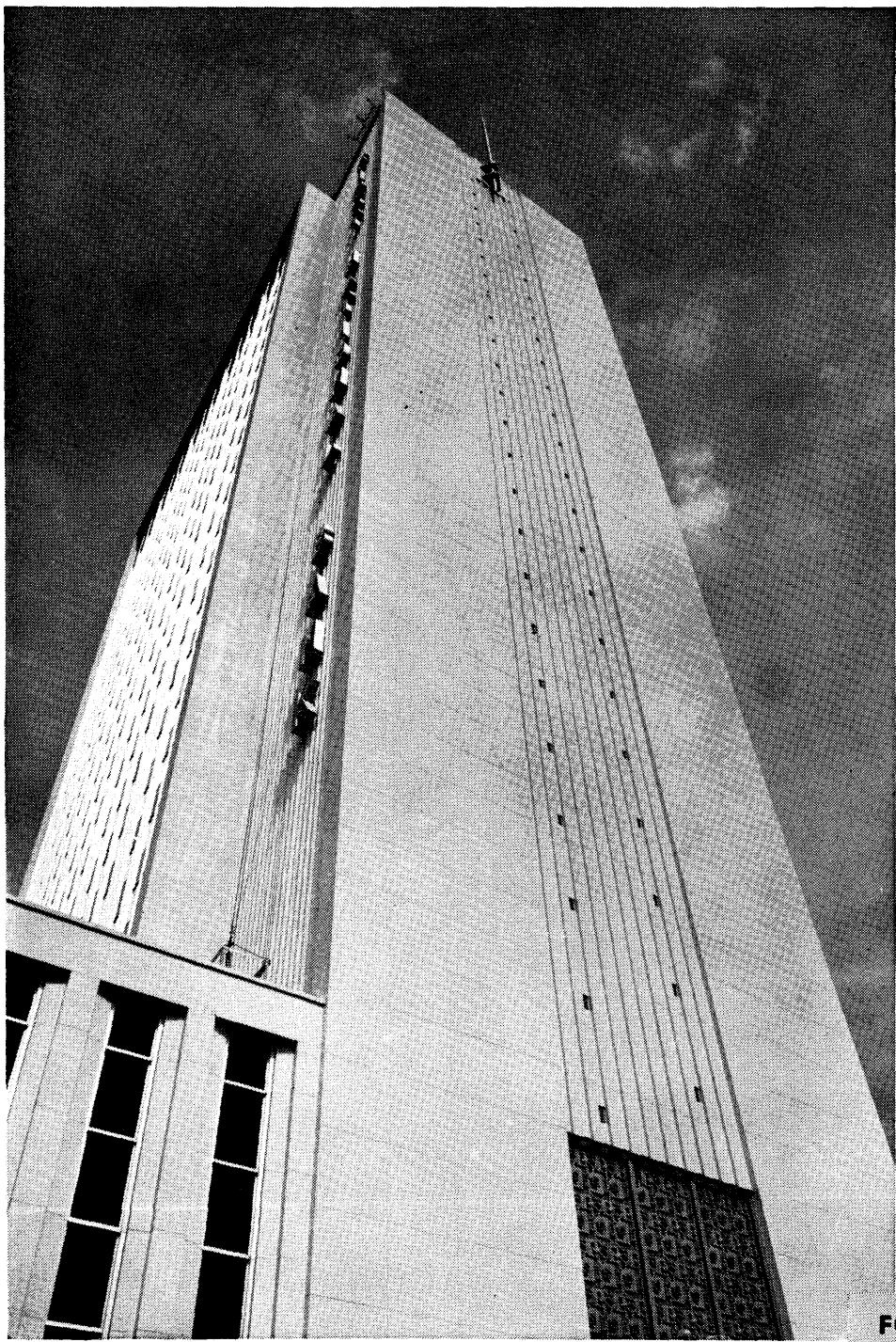
Denver's First National Bank . . .

precast concrete panels give these curtain walls their clean, modern look

WHEN AMERICA BUILDS FOR BEAUTY...IT BUILDS WITH CONCRETE



With its tower rising 28 stories, the new First National Bank building, Denver, Colorado, is one more example of concrete's importance as a modern curtain wall material.

Large precast concrete panels, both ribbed and flat, are combined to give the tower its strong and dramatically simple vertical lines. White quartz aggregate, ground smooth, was used to face the panels.

Panels, most of which are 5′6″ x 6′ x 2″, were fastened directly to the structural frame with no back-up needed. The walls are weather-tight, noise- and fire-resistant.

Architects everywhere are finding that concrete is the one completely versatile building material for structures of every size and kind.

Architect: Raymond Harry Erwin & Associates, Denver, Colorado

Consulting and Structural Engineers: Phillips-Carter-Osborn, Inc. and Rhuel A. Andersen. Denver, Colorado

Contractor: Mead & Mount Construction Company, Denver, Colorado

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An Open Letter to Florida's Next Governor

My Dear Governor:

No one yet knows your name. But because you will have been elected through the free democratic choice of your people, it is certain that you will be — like your predecessor — an able, honest and astute gentleman dedicated to advancing the overall progress of our State. So I venture to call your attention to certain aspects of our economy which deserve not only informed recognition, but also decisive action toward improvement as part of your four-year administrative program.

First, please consider the haphazard, strip-town building now mushrooming throughout our State at an almost runaway pace. It is turning our highways into sign-lined commercial slums, our suburban areas into sprawling, uncontrolled and sub-standardized speculations. Lack of a firm, long-range land policy; the absence of any planned coordination between cities, counties, regional areas and the state government; and the political power of quick development dollars have combined to produce a state-wide situation which is a mounting threat to the preservation of sound values and an ever-increasing complication to the orderly conservation and enlightened use of the natural beauties and resources which have provided the foundation for our rapid growth.

This many-sided blight is a kind of creeping decay which is threatening our cities, our suburban areas, our incomparable shoreline, even our matchless open country. Thus, Governor, I urge upon you the formation of a policy and a program to arrest its progress; and I urge further that you provide the constant and firm leadership necessary to assure the wide acceptance and adequate development of both.

Second, Governor, I suggest you examine carefully the role of the construction industry in the economy and potential development of our State. Currently it ranks with agriculture and tourism as a source of income to, and employment of, our citizens. Yet thus far it has been accorded relatively scant attention. Unlike agriculture and tourism, construction is virtually unsupervised. Abuses of financial anl technical responsibilities are common — with little or no recourse to the statutes. Incompetence is rampant — with few state-wide standards of good practice, such as regulate both resort and citrus industries, either codified or enforceable. As specific examples, we have no state-wide measure of technical competence for the contractors who erect the buildings in which we live and work; we operate in the dark shadow of a mechanics' lien law which is unequitable, unfathomable and unenforceable; and even our statutes relative to architectural and engineering practices are confused, overlapping and below national standards.

It may be that such cancers in the body of our economy have developed because of the very rapid growth of our State. Perhaps certain phases of our development have been too rapid for the advances needed elsewhere to keep pace. If this is so, Governor, you face one of the most tremendous opportunities for constructive achievement ever enjoyed by any Florida governor.

Will you, sir, clearly recognize this opportunity? Seeing it, will you then accept the challenge it offers to provide the leadership and action necessary to reach desired goals? If you will, I am sure you will have the immediate and whole-souled support of every element of Florida's huge and still-growing construction industry. Architects, engineers, builders, material suppliers, product manufacturers, financial institutions — all are waiting for an answer. With your leadership and their support new wonders can be accomplished in and for our State.

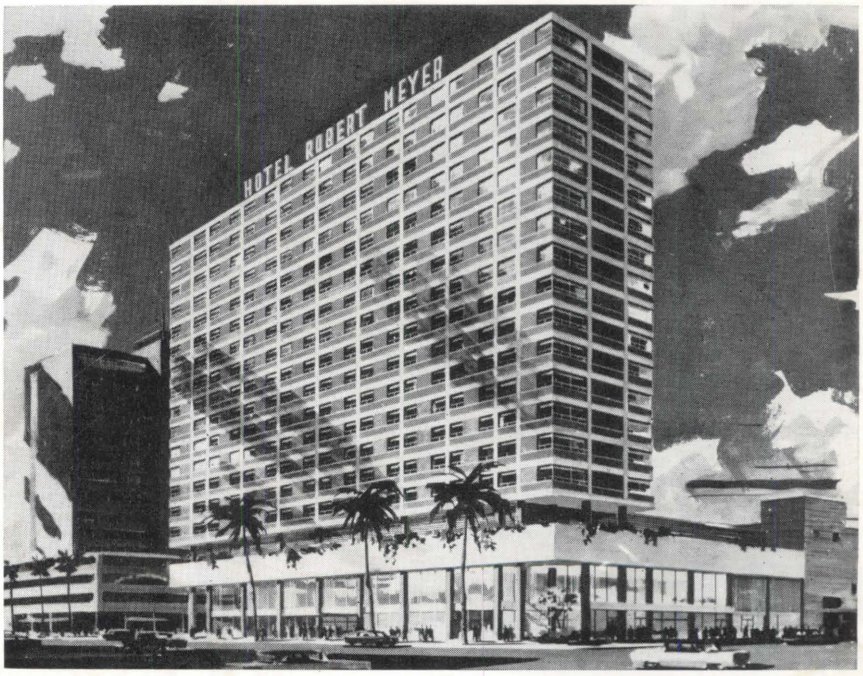
Cordially,

Roger W. Sherman, AIA
The Florida Association of Architects.

It's Next Month!

"ARCHITECTS' OMNIBUS"

Mark it on your Calendar! Next month's FAA Convention at Jacksonville is a chance to bring yourself up-to-date on the trends in design that will shape the character of your future practice. . . . The design spotlight will shine brightly on the art in architecture. And highlighting the architect's place in his profession and his community will be a magnificent roster of speakers — each a bright star in his own field of specialization. . . . Be sure to be in Jacksonville next month. . . .



Convention headquarters will be the brand new Robert Meyer Hotel in downtown Jacksonville. Convention rates will be moderate. Full program details will be sent you in plenty of time to assure the comfortable accommodations you will want . . . When you receive them, act promptly, for the Convention program promises a heavy attendance — and reservations are always and necessarily limited. . . .

45th ANNUAL FAA CONVENTION

NOVEMBER 12, 13, 14, 1959 – ROBERT MEYER HOTEL – JACKSONVILLE